4   Geographic Concept Overview and Associated Shapefiles

The following sections contain detailed explanations of the geographic concepts displayed in each shapefile or relationship file, as well as the record layout for each file. Each concept is listed in alphabetical order. The explanation of the concepts is preceded by a listing of all available shapefiles, including its vintage and geographic level (i.e. national, state, and county).

4.1   Address Ranges

Address range information is available by county in the following relationship file:

Address Ranges Relationship File

The Address Ranges Relationship File contains the attributes of each address range. Each address range applies to a single edge and has a unique address range identifier (ARID) value. The edge to which an address range applies can be determined by linking the address range to the All Lines shapefile using the permanent edge identifier (TLID) attribute. Multiple address ranges can apply to the same edge since an edge can have multiple address ranges. Note that the most inclusive address ranges associated with each side of a street edge appears in the All Lines shapefile.

This address range has the largest potential range of house number values of all address ranges associated with the side of an edge. It is *not* a composite of the available address ranges. The Census Bureau provides these address ranges for data users looking for data comparable to the address ranges supplied in the RT1 of the TIGER/Line data files.

The TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain potential address ranges, not individual addresses. The term "address range" refers to the collection of all possible structure numbers from the first structure number to the last structure number and all numbers of a specified parity in between, along an edge side relative to the direction in which the edge is coded. The address ranges in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles are potential ranges that include the full range of possible structure numbers even though the actual structures might not exist (see Figure 2).

The address numbers used to create the address ranges are commonly known as house number-street name style addresses (or city-style addresses). A house number-street name style address minimally consists of a structure number, street name, and a 5-digit ZIP Code; for example, 213 Main Street 90210. In the TIGER/Line Shapefiles, ZIP Codes are only associated to address ranges.

The ZIP Code is an attribute of the address ranges. The Address Ranges Relationship File has a five-character ZIP Code field containing a numeric code with leading zeros. Each address range belonging to an edge can have a different ZIP Code. Where ZIP Code boundaries follow a street, the edge may have different left- and right-side ZIP Codes or different ZIP Codes along its length. Nearly all address ranges will have a ZIP Code, but there are a few instances where the ZIP Code is not known and the ZIP Code will not have a null/blank value.

The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) offers an Address Information System (AIS) Viewer on compact disc, which can be used to get a list of valid 5-digit ZIP codes, and an on-line ZIP Code lookup search engine for addresses, as well as other data related to administrative postal areas (see www.usps.com for online information). The 2009 TIGER/Line Shapefiles may not contain all delivery ZIP Codes and may contain some non-delivery ZIP Codes. In some cases, ZIP Codes may be associated with house number-street name style addresses that are not used for mail delivery. The distribution of ZIP Codes in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles may not reflect the exact USPS ZIP Code service area. Likewise, the address range ZIP Codes may not match the ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA) for the area.

An address range also may have the full 9-digit ZIP Code, which includes the USPS's 4-digit ZIP+4 Add-On code. In the past, the Census Bureau has added the Postal Add-On code to the MAF/TIGER database using an automated match to the USPS's ZIP+4 file. These codes are not available in this release of the TIGER/Line Shapefiles.

Figure 2 **TIGER/Line® Shapefiles Address Range Basics**

The TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain potential address ranges for city–style addresses. The edge (between the start node and the end node) in the diagram below has two address ranges; the left side has odd–numbered addresses and the right side has the complementary even–numbered addresses. Potential address ranges along an edge have values that encompass the addresses of existing structures, as well as those not yet built.
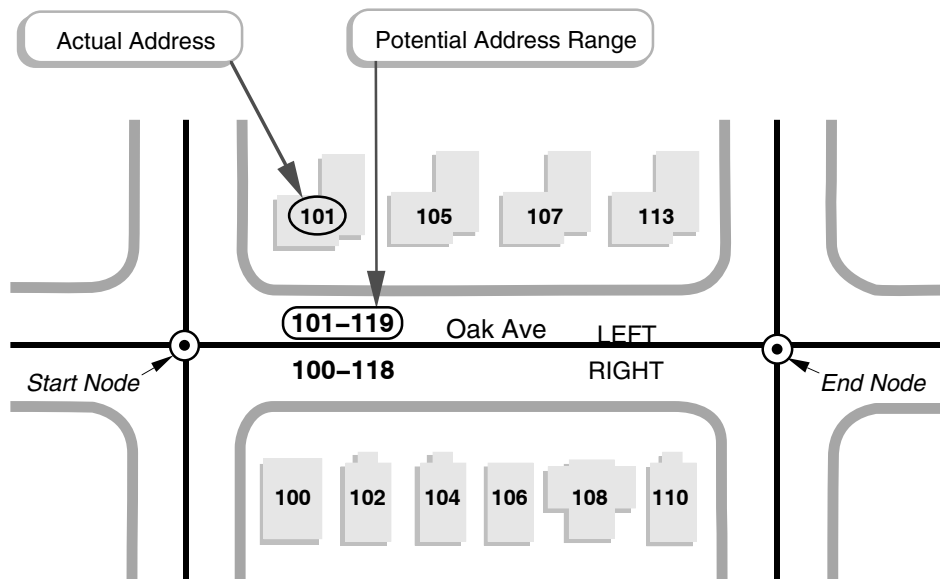
Some basic characteristics of address ranges are as follows:

- The TIGER/Line Shapefiles generally contain address ranges only house number-street name style addresses. They do not show rural route and post office box addresses. They may contain structure numbers assigned in select areas for use by local emergency services, but not for mail delivery. The TIGER/Line Shapefiles do include address ranges and ZIP Codes in some small places where the USPS provides only post office box service. These address ranges represent the structure numbers collected during the 2000 census field operations, supplemented with addresses provided through local participant programs and intercensal Census Bureau activities and updates. These structure-number addresses may have ZIP Codes associated only with post office box addresses. The USPS does not recognize these street addresses as valid mailing addresses and does not assign a ZIP+4 Code to them or include them in the ZIP+4 file. The address ranges may be used to geocode a structure to the census block, but care should be used because of potential conflicts with similar or duplicate mailing street addresses.

- Gaps may exist between multiple ranges for a single edge. A gap may be significant because any numbers missing from one edge may actually appear on another edge. This situation occurs in cases where there are address anomalies such as out-of-parity or out-of-sequence addresses. The Census Bureau does not provide any single address-address ranges in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles, including out-of-parity and out-of-sequence address ranges that cover a single house number. For example, address 709 Main Street is in the middle of the even-side of the 700 block of Main Street and will be suppressed because it is a single address-address range. The following address ranges for the 700 block of Main Street will appear in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles: 700-798 Main Street, 701-707 Main Street, and 711- 799 Main Street. Based on the information provided, data users cannot tell where 709 Main Street is located. Suppression of single address-address ranges is to protect the confidentiality of individual addresses as specified by Title 13 of the U.S. Code.

- Address ranges can include numbers with alphabetic characters. These characters help uniquely identify addresses within a county. For instance, certain unincorporated areas of Genesee County, Michigan, add a letter G prefix to the address number. The characters are consistently placed within the address range field; for example, the letter G maintains a consistent column placement in the range G1 to G99.

- Some address systems use a hyphen to separate avenue numbers, private road designators, and grid cell numbers from the structure numbers; for example, 10-01 Reynolds St. uses a hyphen to separate the avenue number (i.e. Tenth Avenue) from the structure number. Depending on the locality, the hyphen may be unnecessary for address matching.

- Address ranges exist only for street features, and in some cases, geographic corridor and geographic offset boundary features adjacent to street features. When these boundaries exist, the address ranges moved from the street centerline to the boundary to ensure that addresses will geocode to the correct entity.

- Address ranges (consisting of a unique combination of structure number, ZIP Code, feature name, feature type, and directional) should not overlap; addresses should belong to only one address range. The Census Bureau edits the address ranges to locate possible overlaps, but cannot guarantee that all possible overlap situations have been identified and resolved.

- Address ranges in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles may be associated with one or more of the street names that belong to an edge. Caution: Address range overlap conflicts may occur if the address ranges are associated with some street names or route numbers that were not intended for use in locating addresses. A route number may traverse several streets with similar house numbers but different common names that are used for mail delivery.

Imputed Address Ranges—Imputed address ranges occur during the process of updating the MAF/TIGER database when a new edge intersects an existing edge with address ranges. The intersection splits the existing edge and produces two new edges connected by a new node located at the intersection point. The update program divides the old address ranges among the two new edges and *imputes* the address range ends at the new node.

The impute process allocates either all or part of each original address range to each of the new edges in proportion to their lengths (see Figures 3 and 4). For each side of the original edge, the process considers

Figure 3 TIGER/Line® Shapefile Address Range Imputes—Before Split

The MAF/TIGER database uses impute flags to indicate that the one or both ends of an address range are based on calculations rather than known values. Imputed address situations generally occur when an edge with existing address ranges becomes split by a new edge. The illustration below shows the address ranges on Chestnut Ave before a split.
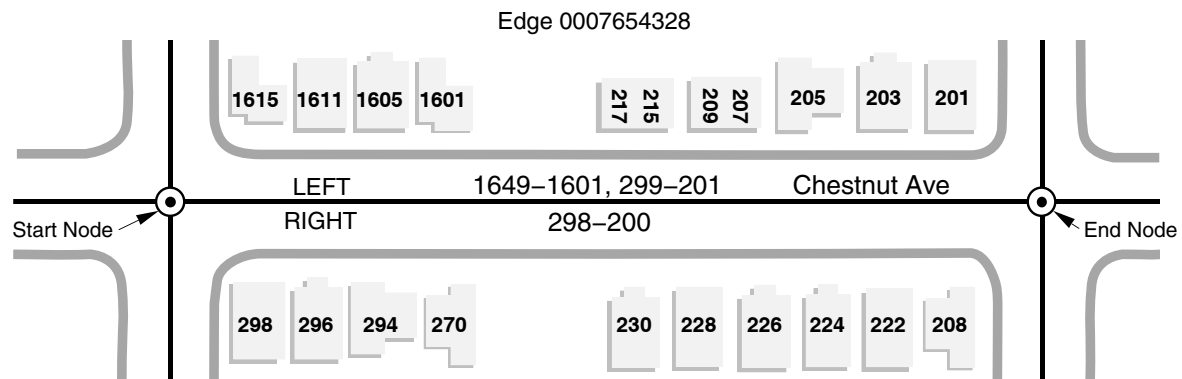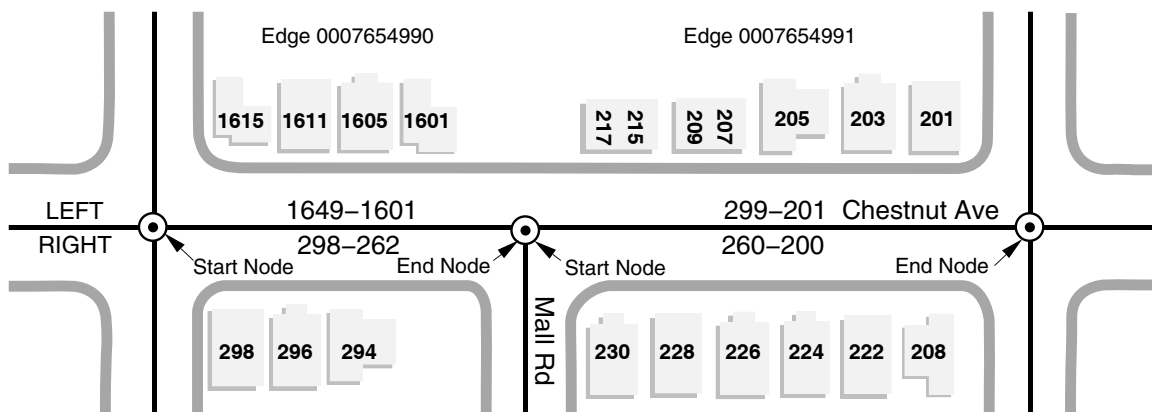
Edge 0007654328

| 1615 | 1611 | 1605 | 1601 | | 217 | 215 | 209 | 207 | | 205 | 203 | 201 |

LEFT   1649–1601, 299–201   Chestnut Ave
RIGHT   298–200

Start Node   End Node

| 298 | 296 | 294 | 270 | | 230 | 228 | 226 | 224 | 222 | 208 |

Figure 4 TIGER/Line® Shapefile Address Range Imputes—After Split

In the diagram below, Mall Rd has split the edge into two parts. Each part is assigned a new TIGER/Line identification number (TLID) and the old number is deleted. The overall address range for each edge side (1649 to 201 on the left side and 298 to 200 on the right side) and the split points for each of these address ranges (approximately 1088 on the left side and 261 on the right side) are determined by the MAF/TIGER System. Address ranges that fall entirely above or below the split point belong to one of the two new edges and do not get an impute flag. The MAF/TIGER System divides those address ranges that contain the split point and assigns a part to each of the edges.

Edge 0007654990   Edge 0007654991

| 1615 | 1611 | 1605 | 1601 | | 217 | 215 | 209 | 207 | | 205 | 203 | 201 |

LEFT   1649–1601   299–201   Chestnut Ave
RIGHT   298–262   260–200

Start Node   End Node   Start Node   End Node

Mall Rd

| 298 | 296 | 294 | | 230 | 228 | 226 | 224 | 222 | 208 |

all address ranges appearing on the side and determines the overall low and high addresses. The process assumes the addresses are evenly distributed along the length of the edge and applies the proportion of edge lengths to the overall address range to calculate a split-point address for each side. Address ranges that fall entirely above or below the split-point address are moved intact to one of the new edges. The process divides any address ranges that contain the split-point address and allocates each part to one of the new edges. The new address range ends created from the split are imputed values and have the from address range type (FROMTYP) or to address range type (TOTYP) set to imputed value. Some intermediate address range ends also may carry the impute flag. These address range ends fall between the overall high and low address for edge sides that have more than one address range. In current practice, the imputation process will assign the entire address range to one of the edges if the other is very small and would receive only a single address using the proportional division of address ranges.

Geocoding—To get the best match results, the Census Bureau advises data users to use all of the available address ranges to geo-reference/geocode addresses. A single pair of left- and right-side address ranges may not always provide complete address range coverage. This limitation is also true for the most inclusive address ranges as well. The address ranges in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles may be separated because of ZIP Code differences or to establish gaps created by out-of-sequence addresses located elsewhere. Some address ranges may include embedded alphanumeric characters or hyphens that make them distinct from the other address ranges.

Limitations—Users of the address ranges in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles should be aware that address range overlaps, gaps, odd/even reversals, and low-high orientation reversals may exist in the data. With the exception of overlaps, these may be valid. While the Census Bureau continues to edit for and correct for data errors, it is possible that some still exist.

4.1.1 Address Ranges Relationship File Record Layout

File Name: tl_2009_<*state-county FIPS*>_addr.dbf

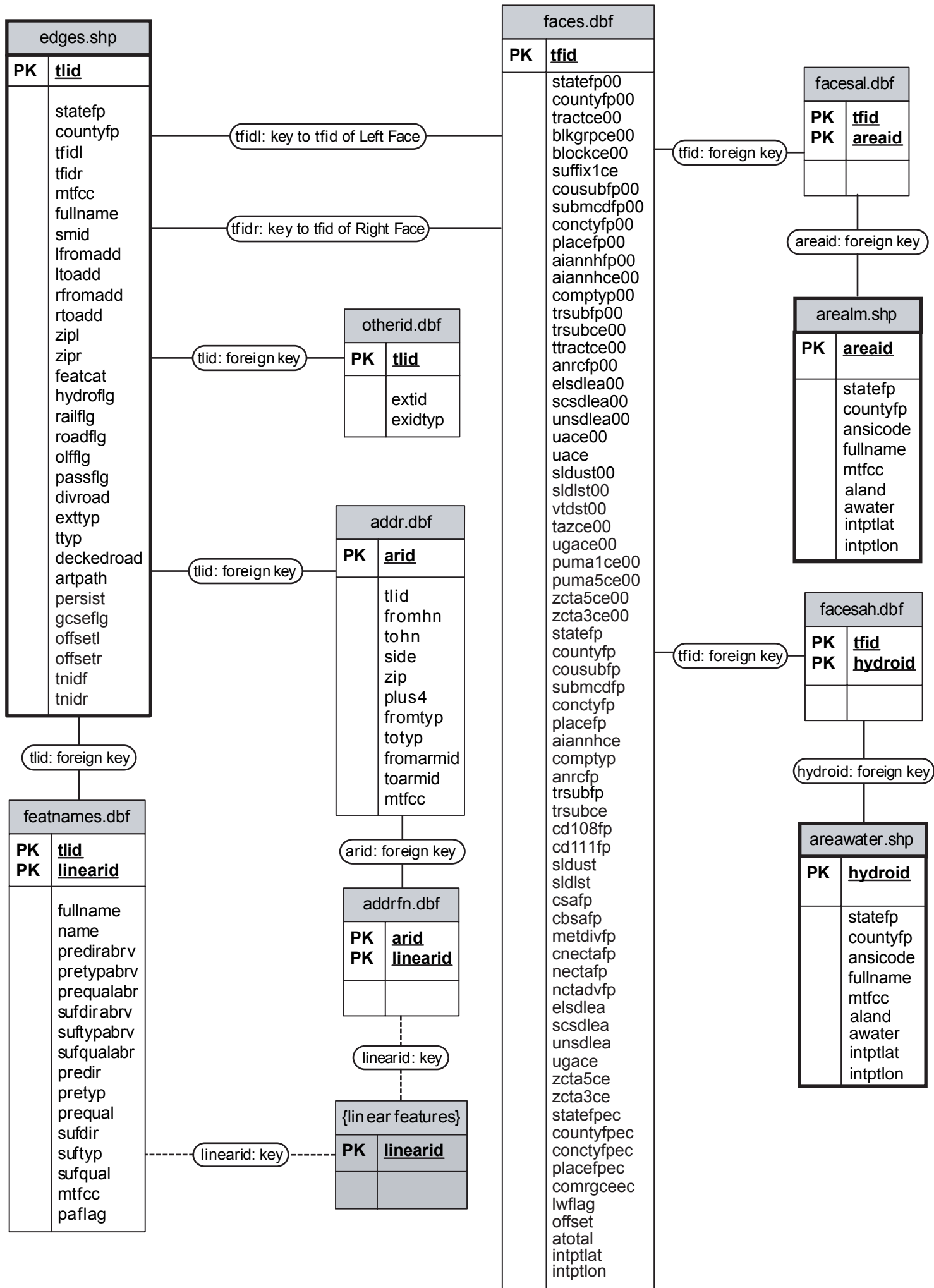| Field	Length	Type	Description
TLID	10	Integer	Permanent edge Identifier
FROMHN	12	String	From house number
TOHN	12	String	To house number
SIDE	1	String	Side indicator flag
ZIP	5	String	5-digit ZIP code
PLUS4	4	String	ZIP +4 code
FROMTYP	1	String	From address range end type
TOTYP	1	String	To address range end type
FROMARMID	6	Integer	From house number source metadata ID number
TOARMID	6	Integer	To house number source metadata ID number
ARID	22	String	Address range identifier
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code

4.2   Address Range-Feature Name Relationships

Address range-to-feature name relationship information is available by county in the following relationship file:

Address Range-Feature Name Relationship File

The Address Range-Feature Name Relationship File contains a record for each address range-linear feature name relationship. The purpose of this relationship file is to identify all street names associated with each address range. An edge can have several feature names; an address range located on an edge can be associated with one or any combination of the available feature names (an address range can be linked to multiple feature names). The address range is identified by the address range identifier (ARID) attribute, which can be used to link to the Address Ranges Relationship File. The linear feature name is identified by the linear feature identifier (LINEARID) attribute that relates the address range back to the Feature Names Relationship File (see Figure 5).

Figure 5 TIGER/Line Shapefiles Relationship Tables

edges.shp

PK	**tlid**
	statefp
	countyfp
	tfidl
	tfidr
	mtfcc
	fullname
	smid
	lfromadd
	ltoadd
	rfromadd
	rtoadd
	zipl
	zipr
	featcat
	hydroflg
	railflg
	roadflg
	olfflg
	passflg
	divroad
	exttyp
	ttyp
	deckedroad
	artpath
	persist
	gcseflg
	offsetl
	offsetr
	tnidf
	tnidr

tfidl: key to tfid of Left Face

tfidr: key to tfid of Right Face

tlid: foreign key — **otherid.dbf**

PK	**tlid**
	extid
	exidtyp

tlid: foreign key — **addr.dbf**

addr.dbf

PK	**arid**
	tlid
	fromhn
	tohn
	side
	zip
	plus4
	fromtyp
	totyp
	fromarmid
	toarmid
	mtfcc

arid: foreign key

addrfn.dbf

PK PK	**arid** **linearid**

linearid: key

{linear features}

PK	**linearid**

tlid: foreign key — **featnames.dbf**

featnames.dbf

PK PK	**tlid** **linearid**
	fullname
	name
	predirabrv
	pretypabrv
	prequalabr
	sufdirabrv
	suftypabrv
	sufqualabr
	predir
	pretyp
	prequal
	sufdir
	suftyp
	sufqual
	mtfcc
	paflag

linearid: key

faces.dbf

PK	**tfid**
	statefp00
	countyfp00
	tractce00
	blkgrpce00
	blockce00
	suffix1ce
	cousubfp00
	submcdfp00
	conctyfp00
	placefp00
	aiannhfp00
	aiannhce00
	comptyp00
	trsubfp00
	trsubce00
	ttractce00
	anrcfp00
	elsdlea00
	scsdlea00
	unsdlea00
	uace00
	uace
	sldust00
	sldlst00
	vtdst00
	tazce00
	ugace00
	puma1ce00
	puma5ce00
	zcta5ce00
	zcta3ce00
	statefp
	countyfp
	cousubfp
	submcdfp
	conctyfp
	placefp
	aiannhce
	comptyp
	anrcfp
	trsubfp
	trsubce
	cd108fp
	cd111fp
	sldust
	sldlst
	csafp
	cbsafp
	metdivfp
	cnectafp
	nectafp
	nctadvfp
	elsdlea
	scsdlea
	unsdlea
	ugace
	zcta5ce
	zcta3ce
	statefpec
	countyfpec
	conctyfpec
	placefpec
	comrgceec
	lwflag
	offset
	atotal
	intptlat
	intptlon

tfid: foreign key — **facesal.dbf**

facesal.dbf

PK PK	**tfid** **areaid**

areaid: foreign key

arealm.shp

PK	**areaid**
	statefp
	countyfp
	ansicode
	fullname
	mtfcc
	aland
	awater
	intptlat
	intptlon

tfid: foreign key — **facesah.dbf**

facesah.dbf

PK PK	**tfid** **hydroid**

hydroid: foreign key

areawater.shp

PK	**hydroid**
	statefp
	countyfp
	ansicode
	fullname
	mtfcc
	aland
	awater
	intptlat
	intptlon

4.2.1 Address Range-Feature Name Relationship File Record Layout

File Name: tl_2009_<*state-county FIPS*>_addrfn.dbf

Field	Length	Type	Description
ARID	22	String	Address range identifier
LINEARID	22	String	Linear feature identifier

4.3 Alaska Native Regional Corporations

Alaska Native Regional Corporations are available by state for Alaska in the following shapefiles:

> *Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) Shapefile* (Current)
> *Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) Shapefile* (Census 2000)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) are legally defined corporate entities organized to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs for Alaska Natives pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-203). Twelve ANRCs exist as geographic entities that cover most of the State of Alaska (the Annette Islands Reserve, an American Indian reservation, is excluded from any ANRC). A thirteenth ANRC represents Alaska Natives who do not live in Alaska and do not identify with any of the twelve corporations. The Census Bureau does not provide data for this ANRC because it has no geographic extent and it does not appear in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles. The Census Bureau offers representatives of the twelve nonprofit ANRCs the opportunity to review and update the ANRC boundaries. ANRCs are represented by a 5-character numeric FIPS code and a National Standard ANSI code.

4.3.1 Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_02_anrc.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
ANRCFP	5	String	Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation FIPS code
ANRCNS	8	String	Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation ANSI code
NAME	100	String	Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for Alaska Native Regional Corporation
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for Alaska Native Regional Corporation
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G2200)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.3.2 Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_02_anrc00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
ANRCFP00	5	String	Census 2000 Alaska Native Regional Corporation FIPS code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 Alaska Native Regional Corporation name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for Alaska Native Regional Corporation
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for Alaska Native Regional Corporation
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G2200)
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.4   All Lines

Geometry and attributes of each topological primitive along with linear feature geography and its attributes are available by county in the following shapefile:

> *All Lines Shapefile*

The All Lines shapefile contains visible linear features such as roads, railroads, and hydrography, as well as non-feature edges, non-visible Current boundaries, or superseded Census 2000 boundaries. Additional attribute data associated with the linear features found in the All Lines shapefiles are available in relationship files that users must download separately.

The All Lines shapefile contains the geometry and attributes of each topological primitive edge. Each edge has a unique TLID (permanent feature identifier) value. The left and right faces for an edge can be determined by linking the TFIDL (permanent face identifier on the left side of the edge) or TFIDR (permanent face identifier on the right side of the edge) attribute to the TFID (permanent face identifier) attribute in the Topological Faces Relationship File.

The left and right side of an edge is determined by the order of the points that form the edge. An edge is oriented from the start node to the end node. If one is standing on an edge at the start node facing the end node, data listed in the fields carrying a right qualifier would be found to the right of the edge. Data users can employ GIS software to plot the edges as directional vectors with arrows showing the orientation of edges.

In the MAF/TIGER database, edges may represent several types of features. The series of indicator flags (HYDROFLG, ROADFLG, RAILFLG, and OLFFLG) indicate the classes of features that share the edge. For example, a road may have embedded tracks; the corresponding edge will have both the ROADFLG (road feature indicator) and RAILFLG (rail feature indicator) set. Generally, certain feature types appear together on the same edge:

- Road and Rail—roads with adjacent tracks, tracks embedded in roadways, or tracks located in the median
- Rail and Other Linear Feature—rail features located on dams and levees
- Road and Other Linear Feature—road features located on dams and levees

The MAF/TIGER feature class code (MTFCC) identifies the specific code for the primary feature on the edge. For edges that represent roads in combination with other features, the MTFCC in the All Lines Shapefile will reflect the road feature.

Spatial Accuracy of Linear Features—The initial sources used to create the Census TIGER database, predecessor to the MAF/TIGER database, were the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1:100,000-scale Digital Line Graph (DLG), USGS 1:24,000-scale quadrangles, the Census Bureau's 1980 geographic base files (GBF/DIME-Files), and a variety of miscellaneous maps for selected areas outside the contiguous 48 states. The DLG coverage is extensive, albeit of variable currency, and comprises most of the rural, small city, and suburban area of the TIGER/Line Shapefiles. GBF/DIME-File coverage areas were updated through 1987 with the manual translation of features from the most recent aerial photography available to the Census Bureau.

The Census Bureau added the enumerator updates compiled during the 1990 and Census 2000 census operations to the TIGER database. The updates came from map annotations made by enumerators as they attempted to locate living quarters by traversing every street feature in their assignment area. The Census Bureau digitized the enumerator updates directly into the TIGER database without geodetic controls or the use of aerial photography to confirm the features' locational accuracy.

The Census Bureau also made other corrections and updates to the Census TIGER database that were supplied by local participants in various Census Bureau programs. Local updates originated from map reviews by local government officials or their liaisons and local participants in Census Bureau programs. Maps were sent to participants for use in various census programs, and some maps were returned with update annotations and corrections. The Census Bureau generally added the updates to the Census TIGER database without extensive checks. Changes made by local officials did not have geodetic control.

In order to maintain a current geographic database from which to extract the TIGER/Line Shapefiles, the Census Bureau uses various internal and external processes to update the MAF/TIGER database. While it has made a reasonable and systematic attempt to gather the most recent information available about the features this file portrays, the Census Bureau cautions users that the files are no more complete than the source documents used in their compilation, the vintage of those source documents, and the translation of the information on those source documents.

The Census Bureau began a multi-year project called the MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (MTAIP) in 2002 to realign and update street features in our geographic database. The project realigned and updated the street features by county (or equivalent entity). The MTAIP was completed in 2008. State, tribal, county, and local governments submitted over 2,000 files, which the Census Bureau used as sources to perform the realignment and feature update work. In other counties, contractors performed the work using recently obtained imagery and/or driving the counties with Global Positioning System (GPS) enhanced mapping equipment. Though all counties have been through the process, additional realignment and corrections will continue to take place for some counties.

As part of this project, the Census Bureau used GPS coordinates at street centerline intersections to test and report the Circular Error 95 (CE95) horizontal spatial accuracy of source files obtained realign street features in the MAF/TIGER database and test and report the horizontal spatial accuracy of the street features in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles. The test compared a survey-grade GPS coordinate to its associated street centerline intersection in the MAF/TIGER database. The test is based upon an independent collection of GPS coordinates for a random sample of right-angle street intersections from a centerline file that meet certain criteria. The points are referred to as the sample points and were gathered through a private contractor. Since the collection method used survey-quality GPS-based field techniques, the resulting control points were considered "ground truth" against which the MAF/TIGER street centerline file intersection coordinates were compared. The test verified that the spatial accuracy of the street network met the Census Bureau's horizontal spatial accuracy standard of CE95 at 7.6 meters (about twenty-five feet) or better. This accuracy standard requires that 95 percent of the time, the distance between the sample control points coordinates and their corresponding street centerline file intersection points not exceed 7.6 meters, i.e., a file point will fall within a radius of 7.6 meters of its corresponding control point.

The CE95 can be calculated from the mean and standard deviation by using the formula: mean of differences plus (2.65 times the standard deviation). The CE95 results reported for each file tested were determined using a spreadsheet with an embedded statistical formula. The use and applicability of the spreadsheet and its embedded formula were verified by Census Bureau statisticians. The basis of the calculation used the root mean square error (RSME). This is the method as stated in the U.S. Government's Federal Geographic Data Committee Standard FGDC-STD-007.3-1998, *Geospatial Positioning Accuracy*

Standards, Part 3: National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy. The results of using this measure of accuracy are in compliance with Federal Spatial Data Accuracy requirements.

The Spatial Metadata Identifier (SMID) in the All Lines shapefile identifies the source of the coordinates for each edge and provides the link between the TIGER/Line Shapefiles and the source and horizontal spatial accuracy information. Refer to the metadata for each county or equivalent entity for information on the source for each edge and the horizontal spatial accuracy, where known. There are a few occurrences where the SMIDs are missing from some All Lines metadata files; hence the spatial metadata elements are also missing. Please note that the horizontal spatial accuracy, where reported, refers only to those edges identified as matched to the source with that accuracy. It is not the spatial accuracy of the TIGER/Line Shapefile as a whole.

Coordinates in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles have six decimal places, but the positional accuracy of these coordinates is not as great as the six decimal places suggest. The spatial accuracy varies with the source materials used. In areas where the Census Bureau has not realigned street features as part of MTAIP it meets, at best, the established National Map Accuracy standards (approximately + /– 50 meters or 167 feet) where 1:100,000-scale maps from the USGS were the source. The Census Bureau cannot specify the spatial accuracy of feature changes added by its field staff or local updates or of features derived from the GBF/DIME-Files or other map or digital sources. Thus, the level of spatial accuracy in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles may not be suitable for high-precision measurement applications such as engineering problems, property transfers, or other uses that might require highly accurate measurements of the earth's surface. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made with regard to the accuracy of these data, and no liability is assumed by the U.S. Government in general or the Census Bureau specifically, as to the spatial or attributes accuracy of the data.

4.4.1   All Lines Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2009_<*state-county FIPS*>_edges.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	Current county FIPS code
TLID	10	Integer	Permanent edge identifier
TFIDL	10	Integer	Permanent face identifier on the left of the edge
TFIDR	10	Integer	Permanent face identifier on the right of the edge
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code of the primary feature for the edge
FULLNAME	100	String	Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field
SMID	22	String	Spatial metadata identifier
LFROMADD	12	String	From house number associated with the most inclusive address range on the left side of the edge
LTOADD	12	String	To house number associated with the most inclusive address range on the left side of the edge
RFROMADD	12	String	From house number associated with the most inclusive address range on the right side of the edge
RTOADD	12	String	To house number associated with the most inclusive address range on the right side of the edge
ZIPL	5	String	ZIP code associated with the most inclusive address range on the left side
ZIPR	5	String	ZIP code associated with the most inclusive address range on the right side
FEATCAT	1	String	General feature classification category
HYDROFLG	1	String	Hydrography feature indicator
RAILFLG	1	String	Rail feature indicator
ROADFLG	1	String	Road feature indicator
OLFFLG	1	String	Other linear feature indicator
PASSFLG	1	String	Special passage flag
DIVROAD	1	String	Divided road flag
EXTTYP	1	String	Extension type
TTYP	1	String	Track type
DECKEDROAD	1	String	Decked road indicator
ARTPATH	1	String	Artificial path indicator
PERSIST	1	String	Hydrographic persistence flag
GCSEFLG	1	String	Short lines flag for geographic corridors
OFFSETL	1	String	Left offset flag
OFFSETR	1	String	Right offset flag
TNIDF	10	Integer	From TIGER node identifier
TNIDT	10	Integer	To TIGER node identifier

4.5   American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Areas

American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Area geography and attributes are available in the following shapefiles:

American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Area National Shapefile (Current)
American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Area National Shapefile (Census 2000)

American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Area State-based Shapefile (Current)
American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Area State-based Shapefile (Census 2000)

These shapefiles contain both legal and statistical American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian entities for which the Census Bureau publishes data. The legal entities consist of federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust land areas, state-recognized American Indian reservations, and Hawaiian home lands (HHLs). American Indian tribal subdivisions and Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) are additional types of legal entities, but are displayed in separate

shapefiles discussed in this chapter. The statistical entities displayed in these shapefiles are Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs), Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs), tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs), and state designated tribal statistical areas (SDTSAs).

In all cases, American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas cannot overlap another tribal entity. An exception is made for tribal subdivisions, which subdivide some American Indian entities, and Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs), which exist within Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs). In some cases where more than one tribe claims jurisdiction over an area, the Census Bureau creates a *joint-use area* as a separate entity to define this area of dual claims.

The American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Area shapefiles contain a unique polygon record for each American Indian reservation, trust land or off-reservation trust land associated with a reservation, Hawaiian homeland, Alaska Native Village statistical area and American Indian statistical entity. For example, the Fort Peck Indian Reservation will have two records: one for the reservation portion and another for the off-reservation trust land area. Entities with only a single component will contain a single record. There is always a single record for a Hawaiian home land, Alaska Native Village statistical area, American Indian statistical entity plus those reservations without any associated off-reservation trust land or entities that consist only of trust land.

Legal Entities

American Indian Reservations—Federal (federal AIRs) are areas that have been set aside by the United States for the use of tribes, the exterior boundaries of which are more particularly defined in the final tribal treaties, agreements, executive orders, federal statutes, secretarial orders, or judicial determinations. The Census Bureau recognizes federal reservations as territory over which American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority. These entities are known as colonies, communities, Indian colonies, Indian communities, Indian Rancherias, Indian Reservations, Indian villages, pueblos, rancherias, ranches, reservations, reserves, settlements, villages, and other descriptions. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains a list of federally recognized tribal governments. The Census Bureau contacts representatives of American Indian tribal governments to identify the boundaries for federal reservations. Federal reservations may cross state, county, county subdivision, and place boundaries.

Each federal AIR and reservation equivalent joint-use area is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4999. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of AIR names nationwide, except that joint-use areas appear at the end of the code range (4800 to 4999). Each federal AIR and reservation equivalent joint-use area also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code; because FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence within each state, the FIPS code is different in each state for reservations that include territory in more than one state. Federal AIRs and reservation equivalent joint-use areas are also assigned a National Standard (ANSI) code.

American Indian Reservations—State (state AIRs) are reservations established by some state governments for tribes recognized by the state. A governor-appointed state liaison provides the names and boundaries for state-recognized American Indian reservations to the Census Bureau. State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. The Census Bureau has not surveyed and updated the inventory or boundaries of state reservations since 2000.

Each state American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9000 through 9499. Each state AIR also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code and a National Standard feature identifier.

American Indian Trust Lands are areas for which the United States holds title in trust for the benefit of a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual American Indian (individual trust land). Trust lands can be alienated or encumbered only by the owner with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his/her authorized representative. Trust lands may be located on or off a reservation. The Census Bureau recognizes and tabulates data for reservations and off-reservation trust lands because American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority over these lands. Primary tribal governmental authority generally is not attached to tribal lands located off the reservation until the lands are placed in trust. In Census Bureau data tabulations, off-reservation trust lands always are associated with a specific federally recognized reservation and/or tribal government. A tribal government appointed liaison provides the name and boundaries of their trust lands. The Census Bureau does not identify fee land (or land in fee

simple status) or restricted fee lands as specific geographic categories and they are not identified in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles.

Hawaiian Home Lands (HHLs) are areas held in trust for Native Hawaiians by the state of Hawaii, pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended. Based on a compact between the federal government and the new state of Hawaii in 1959, the Hawaii Admission Act vested land title and responsibility for the program with the state. However, a Hawaiian home land is not a governmental unit; rather, a home land is a tract of land with a legally defined boundary that is owned by the state, which, as authorized by the Act, it may lease to one or more Native Hawaiians for residential, agricultural, commercial, industrial, pastoral, and any other activities authorized by state law. The Census Bureau obtains the names and boundaries for Hawaiian home lands from state officials. The names of the home lands are based on the traditional ahupua'a names of the Crown and government lands of the Kingdom of Hawaii from which the lands were designated, or from the local name for an area. The Census Bureau has not surveyed and updated the inventory or boundaries of Hawaiian home lands since 2000.

Being lands held in trust, HHLs are treated as equivalent to off-reservation trust land areas with an AIANNHA trust land indicator coded as "H". Each HHL area is assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 5000 through 5499 based on the alphabetical sequence of each HHL name. Each HHL is also assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within the state of Hawaii and a National Standard (ANSI) code.

Joint-Use Areas, as applied to any American Indian or Alaska Native area by the Census Bureau, means an area that is administered jointly and/or claimed by two or more American Indian tribes. The Census Bureau designates both legal and statistical joint-use areas as unique geographic entities for the purpose of presenting statistical data. The Census Bureau has not updated the inventory of statistical joint-use areas since 2000. Joint-use areas now only apply to overlapping federally recognized American Indian areas and overlapping Oklahoma tribal statistical areas. No other AIANNH types have joint-use areas.

Each is assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 4800 through 4999, a five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code, and a National Standard (ANSI) code.

Statistical Entities

Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs) represent the densely settled portion of Alaska Native villages (ANVs). The ANVs constitute associations, bands, clans, communities, groups, tribes, or villages recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-203). Because ANVs do not have boundaries that are easily locatable, the Census Bureau does not delimit ANVs for the purpose of presenting statistical data. Instead, the Census Bureau presents statistical data for ANVSAs which represent the settled portion of ANVs. ANVSAs are delineated or reviewed by officials of the ANV or, if no ANV official chose to participate in the delineation process, officials of the Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) in which the ANV is located. An ANVSA may not overlap the boundary of another ANVSA, an American Indian reservation, or a tribal designated statistical area (TDSA). Each ANVSA is assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 6000 to 7999 based on the alphabetical sequence of each ANVSA's name. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code in alphabetical order and a National Standard (ANSI) code.

Joint-Use Areas, as applied to any American Indian or Alaska Native area by the Census Bureau, means an area is administered jointly and/or claimed by two or more American Indian tribes. The Census Bureau designates both legal and statistical joint-use areas as unique geographic entities for the purpose of presenting statistical data. Statistical joint-use areas only apply to overlapping Oklahoma tribal statistical areas.

Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSAs) are statistical entities identified and delineated by the Census Bureau in consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes that do not currently have, but once had, a reservation in Oklahoma. The boundary of an OTSA will be that of the former reservation in Oklahoma, except where modified by agreements with neighboring tribes for statistical data presentation purposes. Tribal subdivisions can exist within the statistical Oklahoma tribal statistical areas. Each OTSA is assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 5500 through 5999 based on the alphabetical sequence of each OTSA's name, except that the joint-use areas appear at the end of the code range. Each OTSA also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code in alphabetical order in Oklahoma and a National Standard (ANSI) code.

State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs) are statistical entities for state-recognized American Indian tribes that do not have a state-recognized land base (reservation). SDTSAs are identified and delineated for the Census Bureau by a state liaison identified by the governor's office in each state. SDTSAs generally encompass a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of people who identify with a state-recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. An SDTSA may not be located in more than one state unless the tribe is recognized by both states, and it may not include area within an American Indian reservation, off-reservation trust land, Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA), tribal designated statistical area (TDSA), or Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA). Note that in 2000 these areas were termed State Designated American Indian Statistical Areas; the term was changed to bring consistency to tribal statistical area terms. Each SDTSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9500 through 9998 in alphabetical sequence of SDTSA names nationwide. Each SDTSA also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within state and a National Standard (ANSI) code.

Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs) are statistical entities identified and delineated for the Census Bureau by federally recognized American Indian tribes that do not currently have a federally recognized land base (reservation or off-reservation trust land). A TDSA generally encompasses a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of individuals who identify with a federally recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. A TDSA may be located in more than one state, but it may not include area within an American Indian reservation, off-reservation trust land, Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA), or Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA).

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 8000 through 8999 in alphabetical sequence of TDSA names nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within state; because FIPS codes are assigned within each state, the FIPS codes is different in each state for TDSAs that extend into more than one state. Each TDSA is also assigned a National Standard (ANSI) code.

Current Geography—The boundaries identified as current for federally recognized American Indian Reservations, off-reservation trust lands, legal joint-use areas, and tribal subdivisions are updated boundaries collected since Census 2000 as part of the Census Bureau's Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). For Hawaiian home lands, state AIRs, and all tribal statistical areas including OTSA joint-use areas, the boundaries shown are those in effect at the time of Census 2000 whether the data are identified as Census 2000 or current. Because OTSAs, SDTSAs, and TDSAs occupy the same level of geography as federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands, updates to the legal boundaries may affect the current boundaries or inventory for some of these entities. Note that same statistical American Indian areas in 2000 have acquired reservation and/or trust lands, where this occurs; the legal area replaces the statistical area.

AIANNH Area Codes—The American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas (AIANNH areas) are represented in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles by a four-character numeric census code field, and a single alphabetic character American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land indicator field, shown as COMPTYP (component type). The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order in assigned ranges by AIANNH area type nationwide, except that joint-use areas appear at the end of the code range. Trust lands are assigned the same code as the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands associated with tribes that do not have a reservation are assigned codes based on tribal name. There is one TIGER/Line Shapefile record created for each unique combination of AIANNH code and component type. Each AIANNH area also is assigned a National Standard (ANSI) code.

The FIPS class code and census code associated with each entity identifies the type of AIANNH area. The metadata associated with the AIANNH area shapefiles provides a translation of these codes.

The type of AIANNH area also can be identified either by the census code, MAF/TIGER feature class code (MTFCC), or by the FIPS class code. The range of census codes allocated to each AIANNH area and the valid FIPS class code(s) associated with each are as follows:

Type	Census code Range	Valid FIPS Class Codes	MTFCC
Federal AIA	0001 to 4999	D1, D2, D3	G2100*, G2101, G2102
Hawaiian home land	5000 to 5499	F1	G2120
OTSA	5500 to 5999	D6	G2140
ANVSA	6000 to 7999	E1, E2, E6	G2130
TDSA	8000 to 8999	D6	G2160
State AIR	9000 to 9499	D4	G2100*
SDTSA	9500 to 9998	D9	G2150

*Note: G2100 can represent both federally and state-recognized areas; the recognition level can be determined using the federal/state recognition flag field. Joint-use areas are identified uniquely by MTFCC G2170. An "A" in the functional status field identifies federal AIA joint-use areas, while an "S" in the field represents joint-use OTSAs.

Type	Component Type (COMPTYP)
American Indian Trust Land	T
Reservation or Statistical Entity	R
Hawaiian Home Land	H
American Indian Reservation (including Off Reservation Trust Land)	M

4.5.1 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Area National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_us_aiannh.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE	4	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code
AIANNHNS	8	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area ANSI code
AIANNHID	5	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area reservation/statistical area or trust land identifier; a concatenation of current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code and reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land indicator
NAME	100	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area
COMPTYP	1	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land indicator
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS class code
AIANNHR	1	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area federal/state recognition flag
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code*
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

* See table at top of page for list of valid MAF/TIGER feature class codes

4.5.2 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area (AIANNH) National Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_us_aiannh00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE00	4	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code
AIANNHID00	5	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area reservation/statistical area or trust land identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code and reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land indicator
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS class code
COMPTYP00	1	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land indicator
AIANNHR00	1	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area federal/state recognition flag
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code*
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

* See table at top of page 4-27 for list of valid MAF/TIGER feature class codes

4.5.3 4.1.4.6 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area (AIANNH) State-based Shapefile (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_aiannh.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE	4	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code
AIANNHNS	8	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area ANSI code
AIANNHID	5	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area reservation/statistical area or trust land identifier; a concatenation of current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code and reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land indicator
NAME	100	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS class code
COMPTYP	1	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land indicator
AIANNHR	1	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area federal/state recognition flag
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (see below)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Longitude of the internal point
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
AIANNHFP	5	Number	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area FIPS code
PARTFLG	1	String	Part Flag identifying if all or part of the Census 2000 entity is within the file

4.5.4 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area (AIANNH) State-based Shapefile (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_*<state FIPS>*_aiannh00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE00	4	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code
AIANNHID00	5	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area reservation/statistical area or trust land identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code and reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land indicator
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS class code
COMPTYP00	1	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land indicator
AIANNHR00	1	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area federal/state recognition flag
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (see below)
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
AIANNHFP00	5	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area FIPS code
PARTFLG00	1	String	Part Flag identifying if all or part of the Census 2000 entity is within the file

4.6 American Indian Tribal Subdivisions

American Indian Tribal Subdivision geography and attributes are available in the following shapefiles:

American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) AIA-based Shapefile (Current)
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) AIA-based Shapefile (Census 2000)

American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) National Shapefile (Current)
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) National Shapefile (Census 2000)

American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) State-based Shapefile (Current)
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) State-based Shapefile (Census 2000)

American Indian Tribal Subdivisions (AITS) are legally defined administrative subdivisions of federally recognized American Indian reservations and/or off-reservation trust land, or statistical areas defined within Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs). Tribal subdivisions are known as additions, administrative areas, areas, chapters, county districts, districts or segments. These entities are internal units of self-government or administration that serve social, cultural, and/or economic purposes for the American Indians on the reservations, off-reservation trust lands, or OTSAs. The Census Bureau obtains the boundary and name information for tribal subdivisions from tribal governments.

Current Geography—The boundaries identified as current for tribal subdivisions within legal American Indian areas are updated boundaries collected since Census 2000 as part of the Census Bureau's Boundary and Annexation Survey. For tribal subdivisions in OTSAs, the boundaries shown are those in effect at the time of Census 2000 whether the data are identified as Census 2000 or current. Updates to the legal boundaries of American Indian reservations may affect the current boundaries for some of these entities.

American Indian Tribal Subdivision Codes—AITS are represented in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles by a 3-character numeric census code. The Census Bureau assigns the 3-character American Indian tribal subdivision code alphabetically in order and uniquely within each American Indian reservation and/or associated off-reservation trust land, and Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA). Each AITS is also assigned a National Standard (ANSI) code.

4.6.1 American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) AIA-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_<AIA code>_aitsaia.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE	4	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code
TRSUBCE	3	String	Current tribal subdivision code
TRSUBNS	8	String	Current American Indian tribal subdivision ANSI code
TRSUBID	7	String	Current tribal subdivision identifier: a concatenation of current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code and tribal subdivision census code
NAME	100	String	Current American Indian tribal subdivision name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for American Indian tribal subdivision
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for American Indian tribal subdivision
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G2300)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.6.2 American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) AIA-based Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<AIA code>_aitsaia00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE00	4	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code
TRSUBCE00	3	String	Census 2000 tribal subdivision code
TRSUBID00	7	String	Census 2000 tribal subdivision identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area code and tribal subdivision code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 American Indian tribal subdivision name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for American Indian tribal subdivision
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for American Indian tribal subdivision
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G2300)
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.6.3 American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_us_aitsn.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE	4	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code
TRSUBCE	3	String	Current tribal subdivision census code
TRSUBNS	8	String	Current American Indian tribal subdivision ANSI code
TRSUBID	7	String	Current tribal subdivision identifier; a concatenation of current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code and tribal subdivision census code
NAME	100	String	Current American Indian tribal subdivision name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for American Indian tribal subdivision
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for American Indian tribal subdivision
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G2300)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.6.4 American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) National Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_us_aitsn00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE00	4	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code
TRSUBCE00	3	String	Census 2000 tribal subdivision census code
TRSUBID00	7	String	Census 2000 tribal subdivision identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code and tribal subdivision census code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 American Indian tribal subdivision name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for American Indian tribal subdivision
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for American Indian tribal subdivision
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G2300)
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.6.5 American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_*<state FIPS>*_aits.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE	4	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code
TRSUBCE	3	String	Current tribal subdivision code
TRSUBNS	8	String	Current American Indian tribal subdivision ANSI code
TRSUBID	7	String	Current tribal subdivision identifier: a concatenation of current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code and tribal subdivision census code
NAME	100	String	Current American Indian tribal subdivision name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for American Indian tribal subdivision
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for American Indian tribal subdivision
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G2300)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
TRSUBFP	5	Number	Current American Indian Tribal Subdivision FIPS code
PARTFLG	1	String	Part Flag identifying if all or part of the Current entity is within the file

4.6.6 American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_*<state FIPS>*_aits00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE00	4	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code
TRSUBCE00	3	String	Census 2000 tribal subdivision census code
TRSUBID00	7	String	Census 2000 tribal subdivision identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code and tribal subdivision census code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 American Indian tribal subdivision name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for American Indian tribal subdivision
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for American Indian tribal subdivision
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G2300)
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
TRSUBFP00	5	Number	Census 2000 American Indian Tribal Subdivision FIPS code
PARTFLG00	1	String	Part Flag identifying if all or part of the Census 2000 entity is within the file

4.7   Blocks (Census Block)

Block geography and attributes are available in the following shapefiles:

> *Block State-based Shapefile* (Current)
> *Block State-based Shapefile* (Census 2000)
>
> *Block County-based Shapefile (Current)*
> *Block County-based Shapefile (Census 2000)*

Census Blocks are statistical areas bounded on all sides by visible features, such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by non-visible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, and short line-of-sight extensions of streets and roads. Generally, census blocks are small in area; for example, a block in a city bounded by streets. However, census blocks in remote areas may be large and irregular and contain hundreds of square miles. Census blocks cover all territory in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island areas. A block may consist of one or more faces.

Tabulation blocks used in Census 2000 data products never cross county or census tract boundaries. They do not cross the boundaries of any entity for which the Census Bureau tabulated 2000 data, including American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas, congressional districts, county subdivisions, places, state legislative districts, urbanized areas, urban clusters, school districts, voting districts, or ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) or some special administrative areas such as military installations, and national parks and monuments.

Census Block Numbers—Census 2000 tabulation blocks are numbered uniquely within the 2000 boundaries of each state/county/census tract with a 4-digit census block number. The Census Bureau created the tabulation block numbers immediately before beginning its Census 2000 data tabulation process. The first digit of the tabulation block number identifies the block group.

Current Geography—To accommodate changes in legal entity boundaries occurring after January 1, 2000, the Census Bureau assigns a current alphabetic suffix for a Census 2000 block number. The current suffixes for Census 2000 block numbers are not permanent and will change with each annual cycle of current block suffixing. Data users are cautioned that the current state and county codes, when combined with the Census 2000 census tract and block numbers, can create nonexistent geographic areas. To avoid nonexistent geographic areas, it is important not to mix Census 2000 geographic codes with current geographic codes.

Water Blocks—For Census 2000, water area located completely within the boundary of a single land block has the same block number as that land block. Water area that touches more than one land block is assigned a unique block number not associated with any adjacent land block. The Census Bureau assigned water block numbers beginning with the block group number followed by "999" and proceeding in descending order. For example, in block group 3, the block numbers assigned to water areas that border multiple land blocks are 3999, 3998, 3997, and so forth. In some block groups, the numbering of land blocks used enough of the available tabulation block numbers to reach beyond the 900 range within the block group. For this reason, and because some land blocks include water (ponds and small lakes), no conclusions about whether or not a block is all land or all water can be made by looking at the Census 2000 block numbers.

Census Block Codes

> ***Census 2000 Tabulation Blocks***
> • Block group number 0 to 9—First numeric character
> • 000 to 999—Second, third, and fourth numeric characters
>
> ***Current Suffix for Census 2000 Block Number***
> • A to Z—Codes for current suffix for Census 2000 block numbers

Figure 6 Geographic Relationships—Small Area Statistical Entities
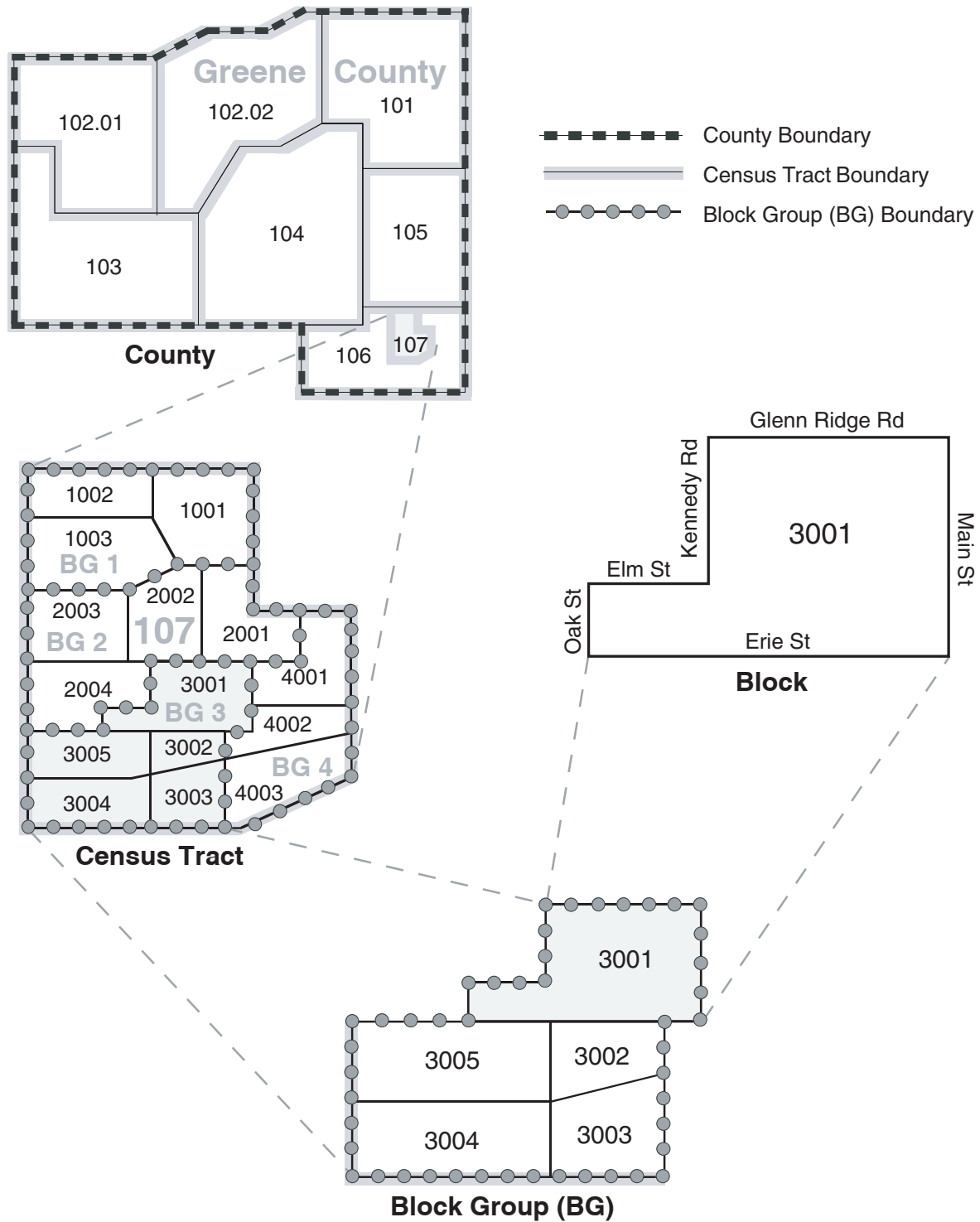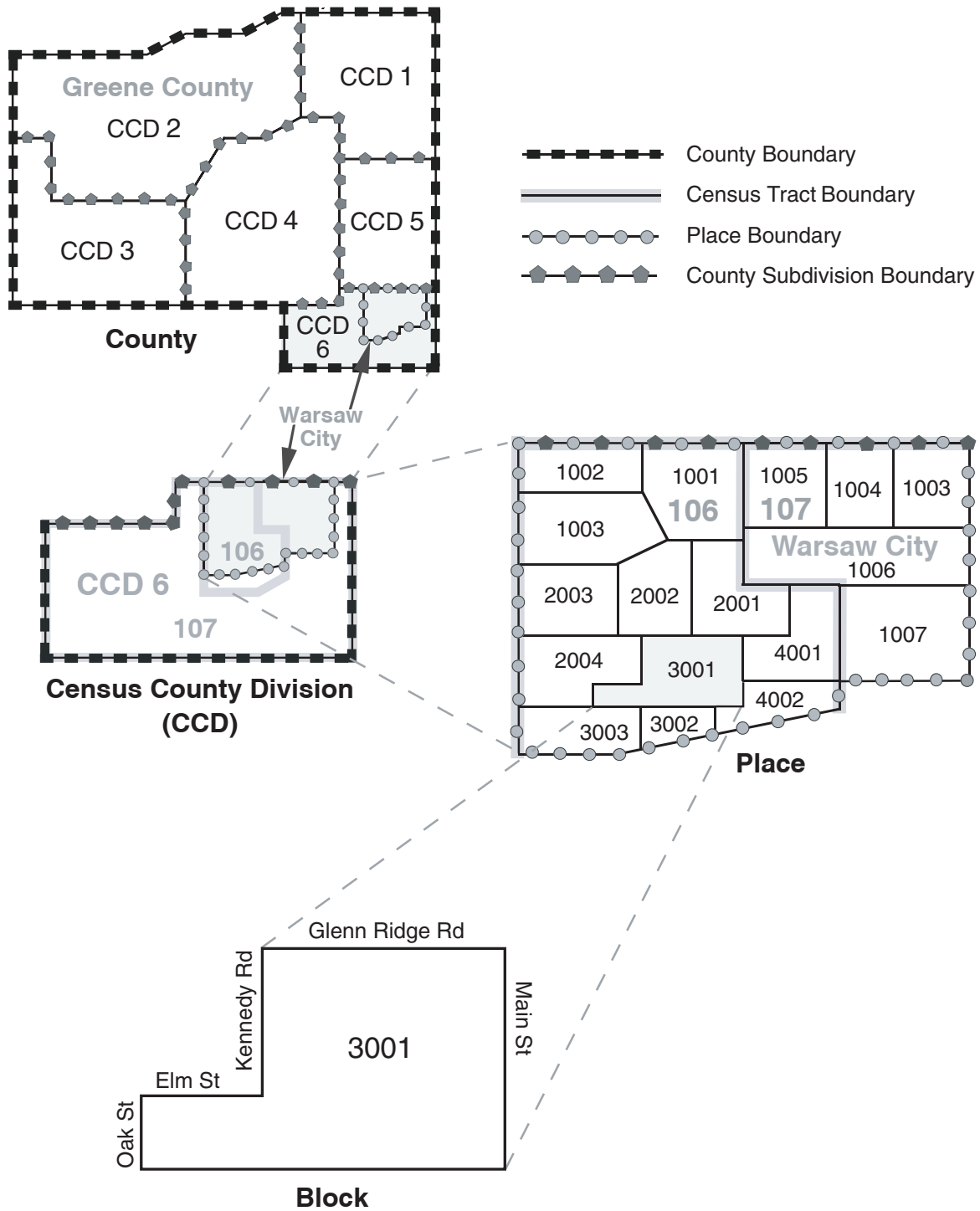## County-Census Tract-Block Group-Block

Greene County

102.01
102.02
101
104
103
105
107
106

County

- — — — County Boundary
- ——— Census Tract Boundary
- ●●●● Block Group (BG) Boundary

1002
1001
1003
BG 1
2003
2002
BG 2
107
2001
2004
3001
4001
BG 3
4002
3005
3002
BG 4
3004
3003
4003

Census Tract

Glenn Ridge Rd
Kennedy Rd
Elm St
3001
Main St
Oak St
Erie St

Block

3001
3005
3002
3004
3003

Block Group (BG)

Figure 7 Geographic Relationships—Legal and Statistical Entities
County-County Subdivision-Place-Block

Greene County

CCD 1
CCD 2
CCD 3
CCD 4
CCD 5
CCD 6

County

County Boundary
Census Tract Boundary
Place Boundary
County Subdivision Boundary

Warsaw City

CCD 6
106
107

Census County Division (CCD)

1002
1001
1005
1004
1003
1003
106
107
2003
2002
2001
Warsaw City
1006
2004
3001
4001
1007
4002
3003
3002

Place

Glenn Ridge Rd
Kennedy Rd
Elm St
Oak St
Main St
3001

Block

4.7.1   Block State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_tabblock.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
COUNTYFP	3	String	Current county FIPS code
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract code
BLOCKCE00	4	String	Census 2000 tabulation block number
SUFFIX1CE	1	String	Current census block suffix 1
BLKIDFP	16	String	Current block identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, Census 2000 county FIPS code, Census 2000 census tract code, Census 2000 tabulation block number, and current block suffix 1.
NAME	11	String	Current tabulation block name; a concatenation of "Block", the current tabulation block number, and the block suffix 1
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5040)
UR	1	String	Corrected Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
UACE	5	String	Corrected Census 2000 urban area code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.7.2   Block State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_tabblock00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract code
BLOCKCE00	4	String	Census 2000 tabulation block number
BLKIDFP00	15	String	Census 2000 block identifier; a concatenation of state FIPS code, county FIPS code, census tract code, and tabulation block number
NAME00	10	String	Census 2000 tabulation block name; a concatenation of "Block" and the Census 2000 tabulation block number
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5040)
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
UACE00	5	String	Census 2000 urban area code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.7.3 Block County-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state-county FIPS*>_tabblock.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	Current county FIPS code
COUNTYNS	8	String	Current county ANSI code
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract code
BLOCKCE00	4	String	Census 2000 tabulation block number
SUFFIX1CE	1	String	Current census block suffix 1
BLKIDFP	16	String	Current block identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, Census 2000 county FIPS code, Census 2000 census tract code, Census 2000 tabulation block number, and current block suffix 1.
NAME	11	String	Current tabulation block name; a concatenation of "Block", the current tabulation block number, and the block suffix 1
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5040)
UR	1	String	Corrected Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
UACE	5	String	Corrected Census 2000 urban area code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.7.4 Block County-based Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state-county FIPS*>_tabblock00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract code
BLOCKCE00	4	String	Census 2000 tabulation block number
BLKIDFP00	15	String	Census 2000 block identifier; a concatenation of state FIPS code, county FIPS code, census tract code, and tabulation block number
NAME00	10	String	Census 2000 tabulation block name; a concatenation of "Block" and the Census 2000 tabulation block number
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5040)
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
UACE00	5	String	Census 2000 urban area code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.8 Block Groups

Block group geography and attributes are available in the following shapefiles:

Block Group State-based Shapefile (Census 2000)

Block Group County-based Shapefile (Census 2000)

Block Groups (BGs) are clusters of blocks within the same census tract that have the same first digit of their 4-digit census block number. For example, blocks 3001, 3002, 3003, …., 3999 in census tract

1210.02 belong to BG 3. Census 2000 BGs generally contain between 600 and 3,000 people, with an optimum size of 1,500 people. Most BGs were delineated by local participants in the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The Census Bureau delineated BGs only where a local or tribal government declined to participate or where the Census Bureau could not identify a potential local participant.

A BG usually covers a contiguous area. Each census tract contains at least one BG and BGs are uniquely numbered within census tract. Within the standard census geographic hierarchy, BGs never cross county or census tract boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, urban areas, voting districts, congressional districts, and American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas. Under an alternative Census 2000 AIANNH area census geographic hierarchy, census tracts and BGs are defined within American Indian entities and can cross state and county boundaries. These are commonly referred to as tribal BGs.

BGs have a valid range of 0 through 9. BGs beginning with a 0 generally are in coastal and Great Lakes water and territorial seas. Rather than extending a census tract boundary into the Great Lakes or out to the three-mile territorial sea limit, the Census Bureau delineated some census tract boundaries along the shoreline or just offshore. The Census Bureau assigned a default census tract number of 0 and BG of 0 to the offshore areas not included in regularly numbered census tract areas. Because of updates since 2000, there are 0 block groups that now contain land.

4.8.1   Block Group State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_bg00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract code
BLKGRPCE00	1	String	Census 2000 block group number
BKGPIDFP00	12	String	Census 2000 census block group identifier; a concatenation of state FIPS code, county FIPS code, census tract code, and block group number
NAMELSAD00	13	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description and the block group number
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5030)
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.8.2   Block Group County-based Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state-county FIPS*>_bg00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract code
BLKGRPCE00	1	String	Census 2000 block group number
BKGPIDFP00	12	String	Census 2000 census block group identifier; a concatenation of state FIPS code, county FIPS code, census tract code, and block group number
NAMELSAD00	13	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description and the block group number
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5030)
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.9 Census Tracts

Census tract geography and attributes are available in the following shapefiles:

Census Tract State-based Shapefile (Census 2000)

Census Tract County-based Shapefile (Census 2000)

Census Tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity, and were defined by local participants as part of the Census Bureau's 2000 Participant Statistical Areas Program. The Census Bureau delineated the census tracts in situations where no local participant existed or where local or tribal governments declined to participate. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of decennial census data.

Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,500 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. When first delineated, census tracts are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, and so forth, may require boundary revisions. In addition, census tracts occasionally are split due to population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline.

Census tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features. They may follow legal boundaries such as minor civil division (MCD) or incorporated place boundaries in some states and situations to allow for census tract-to-governmental unit relationships where the governmental boundaries tend to remain unchanged between censuses. State and county boundaries always are census tract boundaries in the standard census geographic hierarchy. Under the Census 2000 American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian area census geographic hierarchy, tribal census tracts are defined within American Indian entities and can cross state and county boundaries.

In a few rare instances, a census tract may consist of discontiguous areas. These discontiguous areas may occur where the census tracts are coextensive with all or parts of legal entities that are themselves discontiguous.

Census Tract Codes and Numbers—Census tract numbers have up to a 4-digit basic number and may have an optional 2-digit suffix; for example, 1457.02. The census tract numbers (used as names) eliminate any leading zeroes and append a suffix only if required. The 6-character numeric census tract codes, however, include leading zeroes and have an implied decimal point for the suffix. Census tract codes range from 000100 to 998998 and are unique within a county or equivalent area. The Census Bureau reserved the census tract numbering range of 9400 to 9499 for use by American Indian area participants in situations where an American Indian entity crosses county or state lines. See the section "Census Tracts in American Indian Areas" below for further information. The Census Bureau assigned a default census tract code of 000000 to some coastal and Great Lakes water and territorial sea, rather than extend the census tract boundary into the Great Lakes or out to the three-mile limit. By closing off some census tracts along the shoreline or just offshore and assigning the default census tract to the offshore Current water areas, the Census Bureau provides complete census tract coverage of Current water areas in territorial seas and the Great Lakes. Because of updates since 2000, there are census tracts with code 000000 that now contain land. Census tract suffixes may range from .01 to .98. For Census 2000, the Census Bureau did not identify separate crews-of-vessels census tracts; the crews-of-vessels population is part of the Census 2000 census tract identified as associated with the home port of the vessel.

The Census Bureau uses suffixes to help identify census tract changes for comparison purposes. Local participants have an opportunity to review the existing census tracts before each census. If local participants split a census tract, the split parts usually retain the basic number, but receive different suffixes. In a few counties, local participants request major changes to, and renumbering of, the census tracts. Changes to individual census tract boundaries usually do not result in census tract numbering changes.

Census Tract Names—The Census 2000 Census Tract shapefiles contain the census tract codes in three formats. The TRACTCE00 field contains the 6-digit format, complete with leading and trailing zeros. The NAME00 field contains the census tract name as displayed in Census Bureau printed reports and on mapping products. That is, in the census tract name the leading and trailing zeros in the census tract number are omitted and the decimal point appears in those census tract numbers with a suffix. For example, census tract code 000302 has a census tract name of 3.02 and the name for census tract code 020800 is 208. The NAMELSAD00 field includes both the translated legal/statistical area description and the census tract name, as in, "Census Tract 1".

Census Tracts in American Indian Areas—The Census Bureau reserved the census tract numbering range of 9400 to 9499 for use by American Indian area participants in situations where an American Indian entity crosses county or state boundaries. Under the Census 2000 American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas geographic hierarchy, the Census Bureau tabulates census tract data within federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands, ignoring state and county boundaries. These are commonly referred to as tribal census tracts. Not all tribal census tracts are numbered in the 9400 to 9499 census tract numbering range. Under the Census 2000 American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas geographic hierarchy, the Census Bureau identifies all census tracts on federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands as tribal census tracts. The 2000 tribal census tracts nest within the 2000 boundaries of American Indian and Native Hawaiian areas.

Relationship to Other Geographic Entities—Within the standard census geographic hierarchy, census tracts never cross state or county boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, urban areas, voting districts, congressional districts, and American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas. Under the Census 2000 American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas census geographic hierarchy, tribal census tracts are defined within American Indian entities and can cross state and county boundaries.

Census Tract Numbers and Codes

- 0001 to 9989—Basic number range for census tracts
- 0000—Default basic number for census tracts
- 01 to 98—Suffix codes for census tracts
- 00—Suffix code for census tracts without a suffix

4.9.1 Census Tract State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<state FIPS>_tract00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract code
CTIDFP00	11	String	Census 2000 census tract identifier; a concatenation of state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and census tract code
NAME00	7	String	Census 2000 census tract name, including the decimal point and decimal digits if a non-zero census tract suffix exists, excluding trailing zeros unless the zeros are part of a non-zero census tract suffix, and excluding any leading zeros
NAMELSAD00	20	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description and the census tract name
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5020)
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.9.2   Census Tract County-based Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<state-county FIPS>_tract00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract code
CTIDFP00	11	String	Census 2000 census tract identifier; a concatenation of state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and census tract code
NAME00	7	String	Census 2000 census tract name, including the decimal point and decimal digits if a non-zero census tract suffix exists, excluding trailing zeros unless the zeros are part of a non-zero census tract suffix, and excluding any leading zeros
NAMELSAD00	20	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description and the census tract name
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5020)
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.10   Commercial Regions

Commercial region geography and attributes are available for Puerto Rico in the following shapefile:

Commercial Region Shapefile (Economic Census)

Economic Census Commercial Regions—For purposes of Economic Census data presentations, the municipios in Puerto Rico are grouped into nine commercial regions. The following are the codes and names for the commercial regions:

Commercial Region Code	Name
1	Aguadilla, PR Commercial Region
2	Arecibo, PR Commercial Region
3	Bayamón, PR Commercial Region
4	Caguas, PR Commercial Region
5	Fajardo, PR Commercial Region
6	Guayama, PR Commercial Region
7	Mayagüez, PR Commercial Region
8	Ponce, PR Commercial Region
9	San Juan, PR Commercial Region

4.10.1 Commercial Region Shapefile Record Layout (Economic Census)

File Name: tl_2009_72_comrgec.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFPEC	2	String	2007 Economic Census state FIPS code
COMRGCEEC	1	String	2007 Economic Census commercial region code
COMREGIDEC	3	String	2007 Economic Census commercial region identifier; a concatenation of Economic Census state FIPS code and Economic Census commercial region census code
NAMEEC	100	String	2007 Economic Census commercial region name
NAMELSADEC	100	String	2007 Economic Census commercial region name and the translated legal/statistical area description for commercial region
LSADEC	2	String	2007 Economic Census legal/statistical area description code for commercial region
MTFCCEC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTATEC	1	String	2007 Economic Census functional status
ALANDEC	14	Number	2007 Economic Census land area
AWATEREC	14	Number	2007 Economic Census water area
INTPTLATEC	11	String	2007 Economic Census latitude of the internal point
INTPTLONEC	12	String	2007 Economic Census longitude of the internal point

4.11   Congressional Districts

Congressional district geography and attributes are available by state in the following shapefiles:

> 111th Congressional District State-based Shapefile
> 108th Congressional District State-based Shapefile

Congressional Districts are the 435 areas from which people are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the states based on census population counts, each state is responsible for establishing congressional districts for the purpose of electing representatives. Each congressional district is to be as equal in population to all other congressional districts in a state as practicable.

The 2009 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain the 111th and 108th Congressional Districts. All congressional districts appearing in the 2009 TIGER/Line Shapefiles reflect the information provided to the Census Bureau by the states. The 111th Congressional District shapefile contains the areas in effect January 2009 to 2011 and will be the tabulation congressional districts for the 2010 census. The congressional districts for the 108th Congress (January 2003 to 2005) were the first to reflect redistricting based on Census 2000.

Each state has a minimum of one representative in the U.S. House of Representativies. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have a non-voting delegate in the Congress. The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands had no representative in the 108th Congress, but was granted a non-voting delegate during the 111th Congress. This change occurred too late for inclusion in the 2009 TIGER/Line Shapefiles.

Congressional District Codes—Congressional districts are identified by a 2-character numeric FIPS code. Congressional districts are numbered uniquely within state. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island areas have codes 98 and 99 assigned, as appropriate, identifying their status with respect to representation in Congress:

> 01 to 53—Congressional district codes
>
> 00—At large (single district for state)
>
> 98—Nonvoting delegate
>
> 99—Area with no representative in Congress

4.11.1   111th Congressional District Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_cd111.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
CD111FP	2	String	111th Congressional District FIPS code
CD111IDFP	7	String	111th Congressional District identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code, the 111th congressional session code, and the 111th Congressional District FIPS code
NAMELSAD	41	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for congressional district
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for congressional district
CDSESSN	3	String	111th congressional session code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5200)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.11.2   108th Congressional District Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_cd108.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
CD108FP	2	String	108th congressional district FIPS code
CD108IDFP	7	String	108th congressional district identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, the 108th congressional session code, and the 108th congressional district FIPS code
NAMELSAD00	41	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for congressional district
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for congressional district
CDSESSN	3	String	108th congressional session code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5200)
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.12 Consolidated Cities

Consolidated city geography and attributes are available in the following shapefiles:

>*Consolidated City State-based Shapefile* (Current)
>*Consolidated City State-based Shapefile* (Census 2000)

Consolidated City—A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. This action results in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a consolidated city. The Census Bureau classifies the separately incorporated places within the consolidated city as place entities and creates a separate place (balance) record for the portion of the consolidated city not within any other place. Consolidated cities are represented in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles by a 5-character numeric FIPS code and a National Standard (ANSI) code.

Consolidated City (Balance) Portions refer to the areas of a consolidated city not included in another separately incorporated place. For example, Butte-Silver Bow, MT, is a consolidated city (former Butte city and Silver Bow County) that includes the separately incorporated municipality of Walkerville city. The area of the consolidated city that is not in Walkerville city is assigned to Butte-Silver Bow (balance). The name always includes the "(balance)" identifier. Balance portions of consolidated cities are included in the Place shapefiles.

4.12.1 Consolidated City Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_concity.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
CONCTYFP	5	String	Current consolidated city FIPS code
CONCTYNS	8	String	Current consolidated city ANSI code
CCTYIDFP	7	String	Current consolidated city identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and consolidated city FIPS code
NAME	100	String	Current consolidated city name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for consolidated city
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for consolidated city
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4120)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.12.2 Consolidated City Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<state FIPS>_concity00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
CONCTYFP00	5	String	Census 2000 consolidated city FIPS code
CCTYIDFP00	7	String	Census 2000 consolidated city identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and consolidated city FIPS code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 consolidated city name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for consolidated city
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for consolidated city
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS class code
CPI00	1	String	Census 2000 urban area central place indicator
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4120)
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.13 Counties and Equivalent Entities

County and equivalent entity geography and attributes are available in the following shapefiles:

> *County and Equivalent Entity National Shapefile* (Current)
> *County and Equivalent Entity National Shapefile* (Census 2000)
>
> *County and Equivalent Entity State-based Shapefile* (Current)
> *County and Equivalent Entity State-based Shapefile* (Census 2000)
> *County and Equivalent Entity State-based Shapefile* (Economic Census)

Counties and Equivalent Entities—The primary legal divisions of most states are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the equivalent entities are the organized boroughs, city and boroughs, and municipalities, and for the unorganized area, census areas. The latter are delineated cooperatively for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four states (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more incorporated places that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their states. These incorporated places are known as independent cities and are treated as county equivalent entities for purposes of data presentation. The District of Columbia and Guam have no primary divisions and each area is considered a county equivalent entity for purposes of data presentation. The Census Bureau treats the following entities as equivalents of counties for purposes of data presentation: municipios in Puerto Rico, districts and islands in American Samoa, municipalities in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and islands in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Each county or statistically equivalent entity is assigned a three-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code that is unique within a state, as well as an eight-digit National Standard (ANSI) code.

Current Geography—Since Census 2000, there have been several changes to the universe of county or equivalent entities. In Colorado, Broomfield County was created from parts of Adams, Boulder, Jefferson, and Weld Counties. The independent city of Clifton Forge, Virginia, changed its status to become Clifton Forge town and is now part of Alleghany County, Virginia. In Alaska: 1) Skagway Municipality was created from part of Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area and the former Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area was renamed Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, 2) Wrangell City and Borough was created from part of Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area and the former Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area was renamed Petersburg Census Area, and 3) Ketchikan Gateway annexed the area of Outer Ketchikan from the Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area, which subsequently was renamed Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area.

The 2009 TIGER/Line Shapefiles are based on the latest available governmental unit boundaries of the counties and equivalent entities.

Detailed information about changes in the inventory and codes for county and equivalent areas can be found at: http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/ctychg.html.

Economic Census Geography—The boundaries used for counties and equivalent entities for the 2007 Economic Census are those reported to the Census Bureau to be legally in effect on January 1, 2007. For Economic Census data presentation purposes, the election districts (minor civil divisions) in Guam are recognized as county equivalents. The following are the legal values for the statistically equivalent entities for counties in Guam for the 2007 Economic Census:

Economic Census County and Equivalent Entities

State Code	County Code	Name and Description
66	020	Agana Heights District
66	030	Agat District
66	040	Asan District
66	050	Barrigada District
66	060	Chalan Pago-Ordot District
66	070	Dedeo District
66	075	Hagåtña District
66	080	Inarajan District
66	090	Mangilao District
66	100	Merizo District
66	110	Mongmong-Toto-Maite District
66	120	Piti District
66	130	Santa Rita District
66	140	Sinajana District
66	150	Talofofo District
66	160	Tamuning District
66	170	Umatac District
66	180	Yigo District
66	190	Yona District

In Hawaii, the Economic Census combined Kalawao County into Maui County for the presentation of data.

Core-based Statistical Area (CBSA) Codes – The current and economic census vintage county and equivalent entity shapefiles also contain fields with codes for Combined Statistical Area, Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area, and Metropolitan Division. These are delineated by whole county, thus county records can be merged to form these areas without having to acquire the individual CBSA shapefiles.

4.13.1 County and Equivalent Entity National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_us_county.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	Current county FIPS code
COUNTYNS	8	String	Current county ANSI code
CNTYIDFP	5	String	Current county identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and county FIPS code
NAME	100	String	Current county name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for county
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for county
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4020)
CSAFP	3	String	Current combined statistical area code
CBSAFP	5	String	Current metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area code
METDIVFP	5	String	Current metropolitan division code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.13.2 County and Equivalent Entity National Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_us_county00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
CNTYIDFP00	5	String	Census 2000 county identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and county FIPS code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 county name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for county
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for county
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4020)
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.13.3 County and Equivalent Entity State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_county.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	Current county FIPS code
COUNTYNS	8	String	Current county ANSI code
CNTYIDFP	5	String	Current county identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and county FIPS code
NAME	100	String	Current county name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for county
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for county
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4020)
CSAFP	3	String	Current combined statistical area code
CBSAFP	5	String	Current metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area code
METDIVFP	5	String	Current metropolitan division code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.13.4 County and Equivalent Entity State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_county00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
CNTYIDFP00	5	String	Census 2000 county identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and county FIPS code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 county name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for county
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for county
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4020)
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.13.5 County and Equivalent Entity State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Economic Census)

File Name: tl_2009_<state FIPS>_countyec.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFPEC	2	String	2007 Economic Census state FIPS code
COUNTYFPEC	3	String	2007 Economic Census county FIPS code
CNTYIDFPEC	5	String	2007 Economic Census county identifier; a concatenation of 2007 Economic Census state FIPS code and county FIPS code
NAMEEC	100	String	2007 Economic Census county name
NAMELSADEC	100	String	2007 Economic Census name and the translated legal/statistical area description for county
LSADEC	2	String	2007 Economic Census legal/statistical area description code for county
CLASSFPEC	2	String	2007 Economic Census FIPS class code
MTFCCEC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4020)
FUNCSTATEC	1	String	2007 Economic Census functional status
ALANDEC	14	Number	2007 Economic Census land area
AWATEREC	14	Number	2007 Economic Census water area
INTPTLATEC	11	String	2007 Economic Census latitude of the internal point
INTPTLONEC	12	String	2007 Economic Census longitude of the internal point

4.14 County Subdivisions

County subdivision geography and attributes are available in the following shapefiles:

>   *County Subdivision State-based Shapefile* (Current)
>   *County Subdivision State-based Shapefile* (Census 2000)
>
>   *County Subdivision County-based Shapefile* (Current)
>   *County Subdivision County-based Shapefile* (Census 2000)

County Subdivisions—County subdivisions are the primary divisions of counties and their equivalent entities for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories. The TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain a 5-character numeric FIPS code field for county subdivisions and an 8-character numeric National Standard (ANSI) code.

Legal Entities

Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs) are the primary governmental or administrative divisions of a county in many states. MCDs represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCDs include areas variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, barrios, barrios-pueblo, boroughs, census subdistricts, charter townships, commissioner districts, counties, election districts, election precincts, gores, grants, locations, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisor's districts, towns, and townships. The Census Bureau recognizes MCDs in 29 states, Puerto Rico, and the Island areas. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the incorporated place of Washington is treated as an equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes (it is also considered a state equivalent and a county equivalent). In Guam, the Census Bureau recognizes the entire area as a single county equivalent; the areas in Guam called counties are MCDs.

Tennessee, a state with statistical census county divisions in 2000, requested a change to MCD commissioner districts for the 2010 census. The 2009 current county subdivision shapefiles show these districts.

In 23 states and the District of Columbia, all or some incorporated places are not part of any MCD. These places also serve as primary legal subdivisions and have a unique FIPS MCD code that is the same as the FIPS place code. The ANSI codes also match for those entities. In other states, incorporated places are

part of the MCDs in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCDs and others are included within one or more MCDs.

The MCDs in 12 states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments that generally can perform the same governmental functions as incorporated places. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCDs in all data products for which place data are provided.

In New York and Maine, American Indian reservations (AIRs) exist outside the jurisdiction of any town (MCD) and thus also serve as the equivalent of MCDs for purposes of data presentation.

Statistical Entities

Census County Divisions (CCDs) are areas delineated by the Census Bureau in cooperation with state officials and local officials for statistical purposes. CCDs have no legal function and are not governmental units. CCD boundaries usually follow visible features and, in most cases, coincide with census tract boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCDs exist where:

1) There are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCDs);
2) The legally established MCDs do not have governmental or administrative purposes;
3) The boundaries of the MCDs change frequently;
4) The MCDs are not generally known to the public

CCDs have been established for the following 21 states:

Alabama	Arizona	California	Colorado	Delaware	
Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Kentucky	
Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oklahoma	Oregon	
South Carolina	Tennessee*	Texas	Utah	Washington	Wyoming

*Tennessee has CCDs only for Census 2000 vintage; the state changed to MCD commissioner districts since 2000.

Census Subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs, city and boroughs, municipalities, and census areas, the latter of which are the statistical equivalent entities for counties in Alaska. The state of Alaska and the Census Bureau cooperatively delineate the census subareas to serve as the statistical equivalents of MCDs.

Unorganized Territories (UTs) have been defined by the Census Bureau in 11 minor civil division (MCD) states and American Samoa where portions of counties or equivalent entities are not included in any legally established MCD or incorporated place. The Census Bureau recognizes such separate pieces of territory as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. It assigns each unorganized territory a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorganized territory" and county subdivision FIPS and ANSI codes. The following states and equivalent entities had in Census 2000 or now have unorganized territories:

Arkansas	Indiana	Iowa	Louisiana*
Maine	Minnesota	New York[+]	North Carolina
North Dakota	Ohio*	South Dakota	American Samoa[+]

*Unorganized territories existed in Louisiana and Ohio in 2000, but do not exist there currently.
[+]Unorganized territories exist in New York and American Samoa currently, but did not exist there in 2000.

County Subdivisions Not Defined—In water bodies, primarily Great Lakes waters and territorial sea, legal county subdivisions do not extend to cover the entire county. For these areas, the Census Bureau created a county subdivision with a FIPS code of 00000 and ANSI code of 00000000 named "county subdivision not defined". The following states and equivalent areas have these county subdivisions for both 2000 and current geography:

Connecticut	Illinois	Indiana	Maine
Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	New Hampshire
New Jersey	New York	Ohio	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	Wisconsin	Puerto Rico	U.S. Virgin Islands

Current Geography—The boundaries identified as current for MCDs are updated boundaries collected since Census 2000 as part of the Census Bureau's Boundary and Annexation Survey. Because unorganized territories occupy the same level of geography as legal MCDs, updates to the MCD boundaries may affect the current boundaries of the unorganized territories, including the elimination of some of the Census 2000 unorganized territories or the creation of new current unorganized territories. County subdivisions also must nest within county or equivalent entities so that any changes in the inventory or boundaries of counties affect county subdivisions. For all other statistical county subdivision entities, the boundaries shown are those in effect at the time of Census 2000 whether the data are identified as Census 2000 or current. In some cases, corrections to accommodate locally requested updates have caused changes to the CCD inventory and boundaries.

New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Codes — The current county subdivision shapefiles also contain fields with codes for Combined New England City and Town Area, New England City and Town Area, and New England City and Town Area Division. The NECTAs are delineated by whole county subdivision, thus county subdivision records can be merged to form these areas without having to acquire the individual NECTA shapefiles.

4.14.1 County Subdivision State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_cousub.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	Current county FIPS code
COUSUBFP	5	String	Current county subdivision FIPS code
COUSUBNS	8	String	Current county subdivision ANSI code
COSBIDFP	10	String	Current county subdivision identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and county subdivision FIPS code.
NAME	100	String	Current county subdivision name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for county subdivision
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for county subdivision
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
CNECTAFP	3	String	Current combined New England city and town area code
NECTAFP	5	String	Current New England city and town area code
NCTADVFP	5	String	Current New England city and town area division code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.14.2 County Subdivision State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<state FIPS>_cousub00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
COUSUBFP00	5	String	Census 2000 county subdivision FIPS code
COSBIDFP00	10	String	Census 2000 county subdivision identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and county subdivision FIPS code.
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 county subdivision name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for county subdivision
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for county subdivision
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.14.3 County Subdivision County-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: File Name: tl_2009_<state-county FIPS>_cousub.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	Current county FIPS code
COUSUBFP	5	String	Current county subdivision FIPS code
COUSUBNS	8	String	Current county subdivision ANSI code
COSBIDFP	10	String	Current county subdivision identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and county subdivision FIPS code
NAME	100	String	Current county subdivision name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for county subdivision
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for county subdivision
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4040)
CNECTAFP	3	String	Current combined New England city and town area code
NECTAFP	5	String	Current New England city and town area code
NCTADVFP	5	String	Current New England city and town area division code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.14.4 County Subdivision County-based Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state-county FIPS*>_cousub00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
COUSUBFP00	5	String	Census 2000 county subdivision FIPS code
COSBIDFP00	10	String	Census 2000 county subdivision identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and county subdivision FIPS code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 county subdivision name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for county subdivision
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for county subdivision
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4040)
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.15 Feature Names

Feature name information is available by county in the following relationship file:

Feature Names Relationship File

The Feature Names Relationship File contains a record for each feature name-edge combination, and includes the feature name attributes. The edge to which a Feature Names Relationship File record applies can be determined by linking to the All Lines shapefile on the permanent edge identifier (TLID) attribute. Multiple Feature Names relationship table records can link to the same edge. For example, a road edge could link to U.S. Hwy 22 and Rathburn Road. The linear feature to which the feature name applies is identified by the linear feature identifier (LINEARID) attribute. Multiple feature names may exist for the same edge. Linear features are not included in the data set, but could be constructed using the All Lines shapefile and the relationship tables.

Note that the MTFCC in this relationship file refers to the specific MAF/TIGER feature class code associated with this linear feature and feature name. If the edge is both a road and a rail feature, the name associated with the rail feature will carry a rail feature MTFCC. If there are any address ranges on the edge, they apply only to the designated street features.

Appendices C, D, and E of this document include additional information about feature name components.

4.15.1 Feature Names Relationship File Record Layout

File Name: tl_2009_<*state-county FIPS*>_featnames.dbf

Field	Length	Type	Description
TLID	10	Integer	Permanent edge identifier
FULLNAME	100	String	Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field
NAME	100	String	Base name portion of the standardized name
PREDIRABRV	15	String	Prefix direction description component of the feature name
PRETYPABRV	50	String	Prefix type description component of the feature name
PREQUALABR	15	String	Prefix qualifier description component of the feature name
SUFDIRABRV	15	String	Suffix direction description component of the feature name
SUFTYPABRV	50	String	Suffix type description component of the feature name
SUFQUALABR	15	String	Suffix qualifier description component of the feature name
PREDIR	2	String	Prefix direction code component of the feature name
PRETYP	3	String	Prefix type code description component of the feature name
PREQUAL	2	String	Prefix qualifier code component of the feature name
SUFDIR	2	String	Suffix direction code component of the feature name
SUFTYP	3	String	Suffix type code description component of the feature name
SUFQUAL	2	String	Suffix qualifier code component of the feature name
LINEARID	22	String	Linear feature identifier
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
PAFLAG	1	String	Primary/alternate flag

4.16 Hydrography

Area hydrography features and attributes are available by county in the following shapefile:

Area Hydrography Shapefile

The Area Hydrography Shapefile contains the geometry and attributes of both perennial and intermittent area hydrography features, including ponds, lakes, oceans, swamps, glaciers, and the area covered by large streams represented as double-line drainage. Single-line drainage water features can be found in the All Lines Shapefile.

Single-line drainage water features include artificial path features that run through double-line drainage features such as rivers and streams, and serve as a linear representation of these features. The artificial path features may correspond to those in the USGS National Hydrographic Dataset (NHD). However, in many cases the features do not match NHD equivalent feature and will not carry the NHD metadata codes.

Shorelines for area hydrography can be found in the All Lines shapefiles with MTFCC set to either "P0002" (shoreline of perennial water feature) or "P0003" (shoreline of intermittent water feature).

4.16.1 Hydrography Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2009_<*state-county FIPS*>_areawater.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	Current county FIPS code
ANSICODE	8	String	Current official code for the water body for use by federal agencies for data transfer and dissemination, if applicable
HYDROID	22	String	Area hydrography identifier
FULLNAME	100	String	Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.17 Landmarks (Area and Point)

Landmark features and attributes are available by county in the following shapefiles:

Area Landmark Shapefile
Point Landmark Shapefile

The Census Bureau includes landmarks in the MAF/TIGER database for locating special features and to help enumerators during field operations. Some of the more common landmark types include area landmarks such as airports, cemeteries, parks, and educational facilities and point landmarks such as schools and churches.

The Census Bureau added landmark features to the database on an as-needed basis and made no attempt to ensure that all instances of a particular feature were included. The absence of a landmark such as a hospital or prison does not mean that the living quarters associated with that landmark were excluded from the Census 2000 enumeration. The address list used for the census was maintained apart from the landmark data.

In the last year, the Census Bureau has systematically added several types of point landmarks to the MAF/TIGER Database (MTDB) to provide additional locational reference points for census takers in the field. The landmarks include airports, cemeteries, locales, populated places, and pillars and summits from the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS). Landmarks from this source have a GNIS ANSI Code to identify them.

Landmark and water features can overlap. The most common situation is a park or other special land-use feature that includes a lake or pond. In this case, the polygon covered by the lake or pond belongs to a water feature and a park landmark feature. Other kinds of landmarks can overlap as well. Area landmarks can contain point landmarks; these are not linked in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles.

Landmarks may be identified by a MAF/TIGER feature class code only and may not have a name. Each landmark has a unique area landmark identifier (AREAID) or point landmark identifier (POINTID) value.

4.17.1 Area Landmark Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2009_<*state-county FIPS*>_arealm.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	Current county FIPS code
ANSICODE	8	String	Current official code for the landmark for use by federal agencies for data transfer and dissemination
AREAID	22	String	Area landmark identifier
FULLNAME	100	String	Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier with a space between each expanded text field
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.17.2 Point Landmark Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2009_<*state-county FIPS*>_pointlm.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	Current county FIPS code
ANSICODE	8	String	Current official code for the point landmark for use by federal agencies for data transfer and dissemination, if applicable
POINTID	22	String	Point landmark identifier
FULLNAME	100	String	Concatenation of expanded text for prefix type, base name, and suffix type with a space between each expanded text field
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code

4.18 Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Related Statistical Areas

Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area and related statistical area geography and attributes are available in the following shapefiles:

Combined New England City and Town Area (CNECTA) National Shapefile (Current)
Combined Statistical Area (CSA) National Shapefile (Current)
Metropolitan Division National Shapefile (Current)
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area (CBSA) National Shapefile (Current)
New England City and Town Area (NECTA) National Shapefile (Current)
New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Division National Shapefile (Current)

Combined New England City and Town Area (CNECTA) State-based Shapefile (Current)
Combined Statistical Area (CSA) State-based Shapefile (Current)
Metropolitan Division State-based Shapefile (Current)
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area (CBSA) State-based Shapefile (Current)
New England City and Town Area (NECTA) State-based Shapefile (Current)
New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Division State-based Shapefile (Current)

On June 6, 2003, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced the definition of metropolitan statistical areas and micropolitan statistical areas based on the official standards that were published in the Federal Register on December 27, 2000. These standards were developed by the interagency Metropolitan Area Standards Review Committee to provide a nationally consistent set of geographic entities for the United States and Puerto Rico. No metropolitan or micropolitan areas are defined in the Island Areas.

The general concept of a metropolitan statistical area or micropolitan statistical area is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. The term "core based statistical area" (CBSA) became effective in 2000 and refers collectively to metropolitan statistical areas and micropolitan statistical areas.

The 2000 standards provide that each CBSA must contain at least one urban area of 10,000 or more population. Each metropolitan statistical area must have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants. Each micropolitan statistical area must have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population. The categorization of CBSAs as either a metropolitan statistical area or a micropolitan statistical area is based on the population in the most populous (or dominant) core, not the total CBSA population or the total population of all (multiple) cores within the CBSA. If specified criteria are met, a metropolitan statistical area containing a single core with a population of 2.5 million or more may be subdivided to form smaller groupings of counties referred to as metropolitan divisions.

Under the standards, the county (or counties) or equivalent entity (or entities) in which at least 50 percent of the population resides within urban areas of 10,000 or more population, or that contain at least 5,000 people residing within a single urban area of 10,000 or more population, is identified as a central county (counties). Additional outlying counties are included in the CBSA if they meet specified requirements of commuting to or from the central counties. Counties or equivalent entities form the building blocks for metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

In New England (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont), the OMB has defined an alternative county subdivision- (generally city- and town-) based definition of CBSAs known as New England city and town areas (NECTAs). NECTAs are defined using the same criteria as metropolitan statistical areas and micropolitan statistical areas and are identified as either metropolitan or micropolitan, based, respectively, on the presence of either an urbanized area of 50,000 or more population or an urban cluster of at least 10,000 and less than 50,000 population. A NECTA containing a single core with a population of at least 2.5 million may be subdivided to form smaller groupings of cities and towns referred to as NECTA divisions.

The metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area boundaries, names, and codes appearing in the 2009 TIGER/Line Shapefiles are the updates to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas as of November 2008, announced by the OMB on November 20, 2008.

Combined New England City and Town Areas (CNECTAs) consist of two or more adjacent New England city and town areas (NECTAs) that have significant employment interchanges. The NECTAs that combine to create a CNECTA retain separate identities within the larger combined statistical areas. Because CNECTAs represent groupings of NECTAs they should not be ranked or compared with individual NECTAs.

Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs) consist of two or more adjacent CBSAs that have significant employment interchanges. The CBSAs that combine to create a CSA retain separate identities within the larger CSAs. Because CSAs represent groupings of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, they should not be ranked or compared with individual metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) consist of the county or counties or equivalent entities associated with at least one core (urbanized area or urban cluster) of at least 10,000 population, plus adjacent counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured through commuting ties with the counties containing the core. A CBSA receives a category based on the population of the largest urban area within the CBSA. Categories of CBSAs are: metropolitan statistical areas, based on urbanized areas of 50,000 or more population, and micropolitan statistical areas, based on urban clusters of at least 10,000 population but less than 50,000 population.

Metropolitan Divisions are created when metropolitan statistical area containing a single core with a population of at least 2.5 million is subdivided to form smaller groupings of counties or equivalent entities. Not all metropolitan statistical areas with urbanized areas of this size will contain metropolitan divisions. A metropolitan division consists of one or more main counties that represent an employment center or centers, plus adjacent counties associated with the main county or counties through commuting ties. Because metropolitan divisions represent subdivisions of larger metropolitan statistical areas, it is not appropriate to rank or compare metropolitan divisions with metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. It would be appropriate to rank and compare metropolitan divisions.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas are CBSAs associated with at least one urbanized area that has a population of at least 50,000. The metropolitan statistical area comprises the central county or counties or equivalent entities containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county through commuting.

Micropolitan Statistical Areas are CBSAs associated with at least one urban cluster that has a population of at least 10,000, but less than 50,000. The micropolitan statistical area comprises the central county or counties or equivalent entities containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county as measured through commuting.

New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) are an alternative set of geographic entities, similar in concept to the county-based CBSAs, that OMB defines in New England based on county subdivisions—usually cities and towns. NECTAs receive a category in a manner similar to CBSAs and are referred to as metropolitan NECTAs or micropolitan NECTAs.

New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Divisions are created when a NECTA containing a single core with a population of at least 2.5 million is to form smaller groupings of cities and towns. A NECTA division consists of a main city or town that represents an employment center, plus adjacent cities and towns associated with the main city or town through commuting ties. Each NECTA division must contain a total population of 100,000 or more. Because NECTA divisions represent subdivisions of larger NECTAs, it is not appropriate to rank or compare NECTA divisions with NECTAs. It would be appropriate to rank and compare NECTA divisions.

Principal Cities of a CBSA (metropolitan statistical area, micropolitan statistical area, or NECTA) includes the largest incorporated place with a Census 2000 population of at least 10,000 in the CBSA or, if no incorporated place of at least 10,000 population is present in the CBSA, the largest incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) in the CBSA. Principal cities also include any additional incorporated place or CDP with a Census 2000 population of at least 250,000 or in which 100,000 or more persons work. The OMB also defines as principal cities any additional incorporated place or CDP with a Census 2000 population of at least 10,000, but less than 50,000, and one-third the population size of the largest place, and in which the number of jobs meets or exceeds the number of employed residents. Note that there are some places designated as principal cities of NECTAs that are not principal cities of a CBSA. All CBSAs have at least one principal city and there is one place-Holland City, MI-that is a principal city of two CBSAs (Allegan, MI and Holland-Grand Haven, MI).

Core Based Statistical Area Codes—The metropolitan statistical areas, micropolitan statistical areas, New England city and town areas (NECTAs), metropolitan divisions, and New England city and town area divisions are identified using a 5-digit numeric code. The codes for metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas and metropolitan divisions are assigned in alphabetical order by area title and fall within the 10000 to 59999 range. Metropolitan divisions are distinguished by a 5-digit code ending in "4". NECTA and NECTA division codes fall within the 70000 to 79999 range and are assigned in alphabetical order by area title. NECTA divisions are distinguished by a 5-digit code ending in "4". The combined statistical areas and combined New England city and town areas are identified using a 3-digit numeric code. Combined statistical area codes fall within the 100 to 599 range. Combined NECTA codes fall within the 700 to 799 range. Since CBSA codes are defined nationally, no additional codes are required to provide a unique entity identifier. Since lower level divisions nest within CBSA and CBSAs nest within combined areas, the higher level codes exist in the record layouts for the subordinate entity types.

4.18.1 Combined New England City and Town Area (CNECTA) National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_us_cnecta.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
CNECTAFP	3	String	Current combined New England city and town area code
NAME	100	String	Current combined New England city and town area name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for combined New England city and town area
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for combined New England city and town area
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3200)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.18.2 Combined New England City and Town Area (CNECTA) State-based Shapefile (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_*<state FIPS>*_cnecta.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
CNECTAFP	3	String	Current combined New England city and town area code
NAME	100	String	Current combined New England city and town area name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for combined New England city and town area
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for combined New England city and town area
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3200)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point
PARTFLG	1	String	Part Flag identifying if all or part of the Current entity is within the file

4.18.3 Combined Statistical Area (CSA) National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_us_csa.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
CSAFP	3	String	Current combined statistical area code
NAME	100	String	Current combined statistical area name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for combined statistical area
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for combined statistical area
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3100)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.18.4   Combined Statistical Area (CSA) State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_csa.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
CSAFP	3	String	Current combined statistical area code
NAME	100	String	Current combined statistical area name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for combined statistical area
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for combined statistical area
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3100)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point
PARTFLG	1	String	Part Flag identifying if all or part of the Current entity is within the file

4.18.5   Metropolitan Division National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_us_metdiv.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
CSAFP	3	String	Current combined statistical area code
CBSAFP	5	String	Current metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area code
METDIVFP	5	String	Current metropolitan division code
NAME	100	String	Current metropolitan division name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for metropolitan division
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for metropolitan division
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3120)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.18.6 Metropolitan Division State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_metdiv.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
CSAFP	3	String	Current combined statistical area code
CBSAFP	5	String	Current metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area code
METDIVFP	5	String	Current metropolitan division code
NAME	100	String	Current metropolitan division name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for metropolitan division
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for metropolitan division
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3120)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point
PARTFLG	1	String	Part Flag identifying if all or part of the Current entity is within the file

4.18.7 Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area (CBSA) National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_us_cbsa.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
CSAFP	3	String	Current combined statistical area code, if applicable
CBSAFP	5	String	Current metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area code
NAME	100	String	Current metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area
MEMI	1	String	Current metropolitan/micropolitan status indicator
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3110)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.18.8 Metropolitan/Micropolitan Statistical Area (CBSA) State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_cbsa.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
CSAFP	3	String	Current combined statistical area code, if applicable
CBSAFP	5	String	Current metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area code
NAME	100	String	Current metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area
MEMI	1	String	Current metropolitan/micropolitan status indicator
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3110)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point
PARTFLG	1	String	Part Flag identifying if all or part of the Current entity is within file

4.18.9 New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Shapefile National Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_us_necta.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
CNECTAFP	3	String	Current combined New England city and town area code, if applicable
NECTAFP	5	String	Current New England city and town area code
NAME	100	String	Current New England city and town area name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for New England city and town area
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for New England city and town area
NMEMI	1	String	Current New England city and town area metropolitan/micropolitan status indicator
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3210)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.18.10 New England City and Town Area (NECTA) State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_necta.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
CNECTAFP	3	String	Current combined New England city and town area code, if applicable
NECTAFP	5	String	Current New England city and town area code
NAME	100	String	Current New England city and town area name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for New England city and town area
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for New England city and town area
NMEMI	1	String	Current New England city and town area metropolitan/micropolitan status indicator
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3210)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point
PARTFLG	1	String	Part Flag identifying if all or part of the Current entity is within the file

4.18.11 New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Division Shapefile National Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_us_nectadiv.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
CNECTAFP	3	String	Current combined New England city and town area code, if applicable
NECTAFP	5	String	Current New England city and town area code
NCTADVFP	5	String	Current New England city and town area division code
NAME	100	String	Current New England city and town area division name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for New England city and town area division
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for New England city and town area division
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3220)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.18.12 *New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Division State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)*

File Name: tl_2009_*<state FIPS>*_nectadiv.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
CNECTAFP	3	String	Current Combined New England City and Town Area FIPS code.
NECTAFP	5	String	Current New England City and Town Area FIPS code
NCTADVFP	5	String	Current New England City and Town Area Division FIPS code
NAME	100	String	Current New England City and Town Area Division name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for New England City and Town Area division
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for New England City and Town Area division
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point
PARTFLG	1	String	Part Flag identifying if all or part of the Current entity is within the file

4.19 Military Installations

Military installation geography and attributes are available in the following shapefiles:

> *Military Installation National Shapefile*
> *Military Installation State-based Shapefile*

The Census Bureau includes landmarks such as military installations in the MAF/TIGER database for locating special features and to help enumerators during field operations. The Census Bureau added landmark features to the database on an as-needed basis and made no attempt to ensure that all instances of a particular feature were included. For additional information about area landmarks, please see Section 4.17, Landmarks (Area and Point).

This file does not include the three point landmarks identified as military installation features in the MAF/TIGER database. These point landmarks are included in the Point Landmark Shapefile.

Although almost all military installations have assigned 8-character National Standard (ANSI) codes, the Census Bureau has not loaded any of this data into the MAF/TIGER database. The 2009 military shapefiles do not include this ANSICODE.

4.19.1 *Military Installation National Shapefile Record Layout*

File Name: tl_2009_us_mil.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
ANSICODE	8	String	Current official code for the landmark for use by federal agencies for data transfer and dissemination
AREAID	22	String	Area landmark identifier
FULLNAME	100	String	Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.19.2 Military Installation State-based Shapefile

File Name: tl_2009_<state FIPS>_mil.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
ANSICODE	8	String	Current official code for the landmark for use by federal agencies for data transfer and dissemination
AREAID	22	String	Area landmark identifier
FULLNAME	100	String	Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Longitude of the internal point

4.20 Other Identifiers

Other identifier information is available by county in the following relationship file:

Other Identifiers Relationship File

The Other Identifiers Relationship File contains external identifier codes, such as National Hydrographic Dataset (NHD) codes and individual county identifiers. The edge to which an Other Identifiers Relationship File record applies can be determined by linking to the All Lines shapefile on the permanent edge identifier (TLID) attribute. Not every TLID has an external identifier associated with it and some TLIDs may have more than one.

4.20.1 Other Identifiers Relationship File Record Layout

File Name: tl_2009_<state-county FIPS>_otherid.dbf

Field	Length	Type	Description
TLID	10	Integer	Permanent edge identifier
EXTID	33	String	External identifier
EXIDTYP	1	String	External identifier type

4.21 Places

Place geography and attributes are available by state in the following shapefiles:

Place Shapefile (Current)
Place Shapefile (Census 2000)
Place Shapefile (Economic Census)

The TIGER/Line Shapefiles include both incorporated places (legal entities) and census designated places (statistical entities).

Incorporated Places are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence as of the latest Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS), under the laws of their respective states. An incorporated place is established to provide governmental functions for a concentration of people as opposed to a minor civil division (MCD), which generally is created to provide services or administer an area without regard, necessarily, to population. Places may extend across county and county subdivision boundaries. An incorporated place usually is a city, town, village, or borough, but can have other legal descriptions. For census purposes, incorporated places exclude:

The boroughs in Alaska (treated as statistical equivalents of counties)
Towns in the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin (treated as MCDs)
The boroughs in New York (treated as MCDs)

The City and Borough of Yakutat, Alaska and Municipality of Skagway, Alaska (treated as statistical equivalents of counties)

Census Designated Places (CDPs) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDPs are delineated to provide data for settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated under the laws of the state in which they are located. The boundaries usually are defined in cooperation with local or tribal officials. The boundaries of CDPs, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place or another legal entity boundary, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change from one decennial census to the next with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in an earlier census does not necessarily have the same boundary. There are no population size requirements for CDPs for Census 2000.

Hawaii is the only state that has no incorporated places recognized by the Census Bureau. All places shown in the Census 2000 data products for Hawaii are CDPs. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County. In Puerto Rico, which also does not have incorporated places, the Census Bureau recognizes only CDPs. The CDPs in Puerto Rico are called comunidades or zonas urbanas. Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands also have only CDPs.

Place Codes—The FIPS place code uniquely identifies a place within a state. If place names are duplicated within a state and they represent distinctly different areas, a separate code is assigned to each place name alphabetically by the primary county in which each place is located, or, if both places are in the same county, alphabetically by their legal descriptions (for example, "city" before "village"). All places also have eight-character National Standard (ANSI) code.

Dependent and Independent Places—Depending on the state, incorporated places are either dependent within, or independent of, county subdivisions, or there is a mixture of dependent and independent places in the state. Dependent places are part of the county subdivision; the county subdivision code of the place is the same as that of the underlying county subdivision(s), but is different from the FIPS place code. Independent places are not part of any minor civil division (MCD) and serve as primary county subdivisions. The independent place FIPS code usually is the same as that used for the MCD for the place. The only exception is if the place is independent of the MCDs in a state in which the FIPS MCD codes are in the 90000 range. Then, the FIPS MCD and FIPS place codes will differ. CDPs always are dependent within county subdivisions and all places are dependent within statistical county subdivisions.

Independent Cities- Baltimore City, MD; St. Louis City, MO; Carson City, NV; and all 39 cities (40 in 2000) in Virginia are not part of any surrounding county and are treated as both equivalent to a county and an MCD (in MCD states). The FIPS code for St. Louis City is the same as the FIPS county subdivision code. All the others have differing FIPS place and county subdivision codes. Carson, NV is unique being dependent with a statistical census county division of the same name. At the county level, independent cities have an 3-digit county code of 500 or higher.

Geographic Corridors and Offset Geographic Boundaries—A geographic corridor (formerly called corporate corridor) is a narrow, linear part of an incorporated place (or in a very few instances, another type of legal entity). The geographic corridor includes the street and/or right-of-way, or a portion of the street and/or right-of-way within the incorporated place. It excludes from the incorporated place those structures such as houses, apartments, or businesses that front along the street or road.

A geographic limit offset boundary (formerly called corporate limit offset boundary) exists where the incorporated place lies on only one side of the street, and may include all or part of the street and/or the right-of-way. It does not include the houses or land that adjoins the side of the street with the geographic limit offset boundary. It is possible to have two or more geographic limit offset boundaries in the same street or right-of-way. Geographic limit offset boundaries use the same map symbology as non-offset boundaries. Figures 8 and 9 depict geographic corridors and geographic offset limits.

Geographic corridor address ranges are related by using the All Lines Shapefile and Address Ranges Relationship File permanent feature identifier (TLID) to the corridor bounding edge adjacent to the road edge. The street names are related to the address ranges on the geographic corridor bounding edges through the Address Range-Feature Name Relationship File. By assigning the address range to the

Figure 8 Geographic Corridors—Overview

This diagram, using symbology typical of a census map, shows a geographic corridor linking the two larger areas of Place 38520 (shading has been added to highlight the actual area within the corporate limits). Part of the geographic limit along Orange St is an offset boundary. A geographic limit offset covers only one side of the street or right–of–way, not the entire street or right–of–way, as is the case with a geographic corridor.

Geographic Corridor

Geographic Limit Offset

Orange St

Place 38520

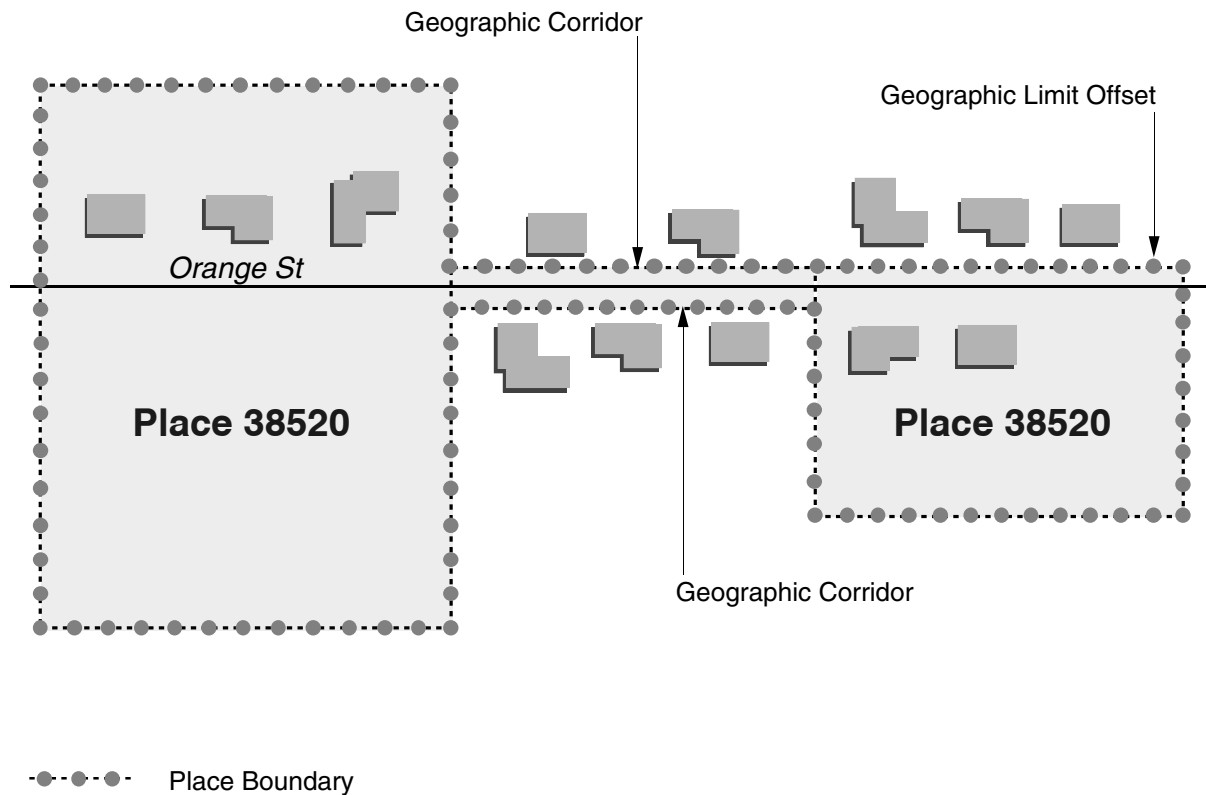**Place 38520**
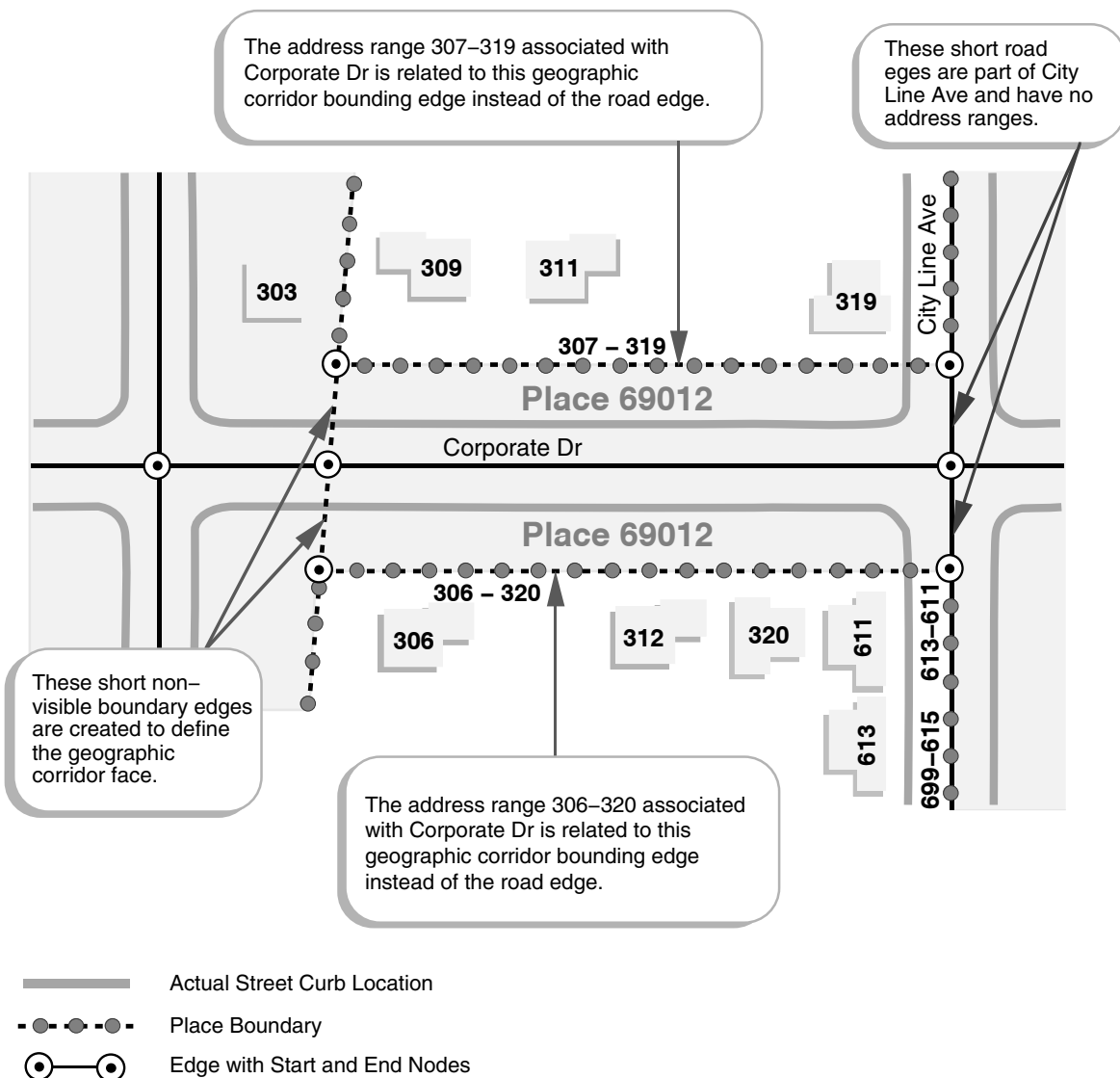
Geographic Corridor

Place Boundary

Figure 5 *Geographic Corridors Address Ranges*

This diagram shows the address ranges associated with a geographic corridor that runs along Corporate Dr. In order to correctly geocode structures outside the geographic corridor in the correct block and place, the address ranges associated with Corporate Dr are located on and related to the geographic corridor bounding edge instead of the road edge. For example, 311 Corporate Dr is located outside the geographic limits. Using address ranges on the road edge for Corporate Dr will incorrectly geocode the structure to Place 69012. Assigning the address ranges to the geographic corridor edge along side Corporate Dr. will correctly geocode the structure to the block outside of Place 69012. Note that the geographic corridor edge splits City Line Ave road edge at one end of the corridor. In this case, the road edge outside of the geographic corridor is assigned the address range and the road edge for City Line Ave inside the corridor does not have address ranges.

geographic corridor edge rather than the road edge, structures will geocode correctly outside of the geographic corridor.

Consolidated City (Balance) Portions refer to the areas of a consolidated city not included in another separately incorporated place. For example, Butte-Silver Bow, MT, is a consolidated city (former Butte city and Silver Bow County) that includes the separately incorporated municipality of Walkerville city. The area of the consolidated city that is not in Walkerville city is assigned to Butte-Silver Bow (balance). The name always includes the "(balance)" identifier. Balance portions of consolidated cities are included in the Place shapefiles.

Current Geography—The boundaries identified as current for incorporated places are updated boundaries collected since Census 2000 as part of the Census Bureau's Boundary and Annexation Survey. Because CDPs occupy the same level of geography as legal incorporated places, updates to the incorporated place boundaries may affect the current boundaries of the CDPs, including the elimination of some of the Census 2000 CDPs. CDPs also may have changed as a result of local requests to correct errors or create CDPs for significant places that have disincorporated since 2000.

Economic Census Places—Qualification of Economic Census places is based on a population threshold of 5,000 or more inhabitants or 5,000 or more workers. The Economic Census Place Shapefile includes places for which the 2007 Economic Census publishes data. An incorporated place, CDP, MCD, or balance of MCD qualifies as an economic place if it contains:

> 5,000 or more people according to Census 2000 or the Census Bureau's July 1, 2007 population estimate, or
> 5,000 or more jobs according to Census 2000.

Territory within a county but outside qualifying economic census places is referred to as "balance of county" and treated as a place equivalent for data tabulation and publication purposes. Most counties or county equivalents will have a balance area. Balance of county includes those areas not recognized as places and place-equivalents under the above definitions. In Hawaii, the Island of Lana'i and Moloka'i are specially recognized as Economic Census places.

An MCD can only qualify as an economic census place in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. If an MCD contains one or more dependent incorporated places that qualify as economic census places, and after subtraction the remaining MCD still qualifies as an economic census place, the area is called a balance of MCD place. The name will include the text "(balance)", as in "Holly township (balance)".

New places reported to the U.S. Census Bureau and legally in effect on January 1, 2007, are recognized if they meet the minimum population requirement. Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico do not have any Economic Census places.

Economic Census Consolidated City (Balance) Portions—For the Economic Census, the Census Bureau sometimes recognizes the "balance of consolidated city", which excludes the incorporated place(s) that are recognized separately as economic places. There is no "balance of a consolidated city" if none of the included places meet the minimum population or job threshold. The entire entity qualifies simply as a place-level entity rather than "balance of consolidated city." The seven consolidated cities and the qualifying economic places within their boundaries (if any) are:

> **Milford, CT**—the consolidated city is coextensive with Milford town. There is no "balance of consolidated city" for the 2007 Economic Census.

> **Athens-Clarke County, GA**—the consolidated city is coextensive with Clarke County. There is no "balance of consolidated city" for the 2007 Economic Census.

> **Augusta-Richmond County, GA**—the consolidated city is coextensive with Richmond County. There is no "balance of consolidated city" for the 2007 Economic Census.

> **Indianapolis, IN**—the consolidated city of Indianapolis does not contain all of the current land area of Marion County. Specifically excluded from the consolidated city area of the government are Beech

Grove, Lawrence, and Southport cities, and Speedway town. Although Southport city does not meet the minimum criteria, the economic census recognizes Southport city as an exceptional case since the balance of county record equates to a single government. The economic census place "Indianapolis city (balance)" contains the remainder of Marion County excluding the above four entities and Cumberland town (part of which is in Marion County), which meets the minimum criteria for recognition as an economic place.

Louisville/Jefferson County, KY—the consolidated city includes all of Jefferson County. The economic census place "Louisville/Jefferson County (balance)" will contain all of Jefferson County, except the cities of Douglass Hills, Jeffersontown, Lyndon, Middletown, St. Matthews, Shively, and Watterson Park, each of which meets the minimum criteria for recognition as an economic place.

Butte-Silver Bow, MT—the consolidated city is coextensive with Silver Bow County. There is no "balance of consolidated city" for the 2007 Economic Census.

Nashville-Davidson, TN—the consolidated city is coextensive with Davidson County. The economic census place "Nashville-Davidson (balance)" will contain all of Davidson County, except Berry Hill, Forest Hill, and Goodlettsville cities (the latter of which is also in Sumner County), each of which meets the minimum criteria for recognition as an economic place.

4.21.1 *Place Shapefile Record Layout (Current)*

File Name: *tl_2009_<state FIPS>_place.shp*

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
PLACEFP	5	String	Current place FIPS code
PLACENS	8	String	Current place ANSI code
PLCIDFP	7	String	Current place identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and place FIPS code
NAME	100	String	Current place name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for place
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for place
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS class code
CPI	1	String	Current urban area central place indicator
PCICBSA	1	String	Current metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area principal city indicator
PCINECTA	1	String	Current New England city and town area principal city indicator
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (see below)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

The MTFCC values are G4110 (incorporated place) and G4210 (census designated place).

4.21.2 Place Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_place00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
PLACEFP00	5	String	Census 2000 place FIPS code
PLCIDFP00	7	String	Census 2000 place identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and place FIPS code.
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 place name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for place
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for place
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS class code
CPI00	1	String	Census 2000 urban area central place indicator
PCICBSA00	1	String	Census 2000 metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area principal city indicator.
PCINECTA00	1	String	Census 2000 New England city and town area principal city indicator.
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (see below)
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

The MTFCC values are G4110 (incorporated place) and G4210 (census designated place).

4.21.3 Place Shapefile Record Layout (Economic Census)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_placeec.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFPEC	2	String	2007 Economic Census state FIPS code
PLACEFPEC	5	String	2007 Economic Census FIPS economic place code
PLCIDFPEC	7	String	2007 Economic Census place identifier; a concatenation of 2007 Economic Census state FIPS code and FIPS economic place code
NAMEEC	100	String	2007 Economic Census place name
NAMELSADEC	100	String	2007 Economic Census name and the translated legal/statistical area description for place
LSADEC	2	String	2007 Economic Census legal/statistical area description code for place
CLASSFPEC	2	String	2007 Economic Census FIPS class code
CPIEC	1	String	2007 Economic Census urban area central place indicator
PCICBSAEC	1	String	2007 Economic Census metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area principal city indicator
PCINECTAEC	1	String	2007 Economic Census New England city and town area principal city indicator
MTFCCEC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4300)
FUNCSTATEC	1	String	2007 Economic Census functional status
ALANDEC	14	Number	2007 Economic Census land area
AWATEREC	14	Number	2007 Economic Census water area
INTPTLATEC	11	String	2007 Economic Census latitude of the internal point
INTPTLONEC	12	String	2007 Economic Census longitude of the internal point

2009 TIGER/Line Shapefiles Technical Documentation

4.22   Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMA)

Public use microdata area geography and attributes are available by state in the following shapefiles:

   Super Public Use Microdata Area (Super PUMA) Shapefile (Census 2000)
   Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) Shapefile (Census 2000)

Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) are decennial census areas for which the Census Bureau provides selected extracts of raw data from a small sample of long-form census records that are screened to protect confidentiality. These extracts are referred to as public use microdata sample (PUMS) files.

For Census 2000, a participant for each state, District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, following Census Bureau criteria, delineated two types of PUMAs within their state or statistically equivalent entity. PUMAs of one type comprise areas that contain at least 100,000 people. The PUMS files for these PUMAs contain a 5-percent sample of the long-form records. The other types of PUMAs, Super PUMAs, comprise areas of at least 400,000 people. The sample size is 1-percent for the PUMS files for Super PUMAs. PUMAs cannot be in more than one state or statistically equivalent entity. The larger 1-percent Super PUMAs are aggregations of the smaller 5-percent PUMAs. The 2009 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain separate shapefiles for the PUMAs and Super PUMAs.

In Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Census Bureau has defined a single PUMA, which used a 10-percent sample of the records.

4.22.1 Super Public Use Microdata Area (Super PUMA) Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

   File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_puma100.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
PUMA1CE00	5	String	Census 2000 Super Public Use Microdata census code
PUMA1ID00	7	String	Census 2000 Super Public Use Microdata identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and Super Public Use Microdata census code
NAMELSAD00	11	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description and Super Public Use Microdata census code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G6100)
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.22.2 *Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)*

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_puma500.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
PUMA5CE00	5	String	Census 2000 Public Use Microdata Area census code
PUMA5ID00	7	String	Census 2000 Public Use Microdata Area identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and Super Public Use Microdata census code
NAMELSAD00	11	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description and Public Use Microdata Area census code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G6120)
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.23   School Districts (Elementary, Secondary, and Unified)

School district geography and attributes are available by state in the following shapefiles:

Elementary School District Shapefile (Current)
Elementary School District Shapefile (Census 2000)
Secondary School District Shapefile (Current)
Secondary School District Shapefile (Census 2000)
Unified School District Shapefile (Current)
Unified School District Shapefile (Census 2000)

School Districts are single-purpose governmental units within which local officials provide public educational services for the area's residents. The Census Bureau obtains the boundaries, names, local education agency codes, and school district levels for school districts from state and local school officials for the primary purpose of providing the U.S. Department of Education with estimates of the number of children in poverty within each school district, county, and state bi-annually. This information serves as the basis for the Department of Education to determine the annual allocation of Title I funding to states and school districts.

The 2009 TIGER/Line Shapefiles include separate shapefiles for elementary, secondary, and unified school districts. The Census 2000 school district shapefiles contain school district information from the 1999-2000 school year, and the current shapefiles contain information from the 2007-2008 school year. The 2007-2008 school districts represent districts in operation as of January 1, 2008.

The elementary school districts provide education to the lower grade/age levels and the secondary school districts provide education to the upper grade/age levels. The unified school districts are districts that provide education to children of all school ages in their service areas. In general, where there is a unified school district, no elementary or secondary school district exists (see exceptions described below), and where there is an elementary school district the secondary school district may or may not exist (see explanation below). In additional to regular functioning school districts, the TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain pseudo- school districts (see the description below).

The Census Bureau's representation of school districts is based both on the grade range that a school district operates and also the grade range for which the school district is financially responsible. (The grade range that reflects financial responsibility is very important for the allocation of Title I funds). For example, a school district is defined as an elementary school district if its operational grade range is less than the full kindergarten-12 or pre-kindergarten-12 grade range. These elementary school districts do not provide direct educational services for grades 9 through 12, 7 through 12, or similar ranges. However, some of these elementary school districts are financially responsible for the education of all school-aged children within their service areas, and for Title I allocation purposes, all school-aged children in their jurisdiction are allocated to these types of elementary school districts. These financially

responsible elementary school districts rely on other school districts to provide service for those grade ranges that are not operated by these elementary school districts, and these elementary school districts pay tuition to those school districts that are providing these educational services to their students. In these situations, in order to allocate all school-aged children to these school districts the secondary school district field is blank. For all other elementary school districts where their operational grade range and financial responsible grade range are the same, the secondary school district field will contain a secondary school district code. All areas where a secondary school district exists also will be included in an elementary school district.

The following are exceptions to the above information:

Officially, the State of Hawaii is one unified school district and the five counties that represent the five boroughs of New York city are one school district, but for the 1999-2000 school year the Census Bureau included elementary and secondary school districts in Hawaii and elementary school districts in the five New York boroughs in order to provide additional statistics for administrative areas within these school districts. The Census Bureau removed these special administrative areas from its database in 2003 upon the request of Hawaii and New York City officials. However, the Census Bureau still represents these administrative areas for Hawaii and New York in Census 2000 school district shapefiles.

California, Kentucky, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas contain pseudo-secondary school districts that represent regular unified school districts in areas where the unified school districts share financial responsibility service with elementary school districts. These pseudo-secondary school districts were created, and linked to real unified school districts in order for the Census Bureau to allocate the high school aged children to the unified school districts. (The Census Bureau could not assign the official unified school district codes, but had to create pseudo-school district codes to represent a service area where the unified school district is fiscally responsible for less than the entire kindergarten-12 grade range). In these areas, there were no regular functioning secondary school districts serving the area, and the elementary school districts in these areas were not paying tuition to the unified school districts (that is, the elementary school districts' financial responsibilities did not extend to grade 12).

Pseudo-secondary school districts were created in 12 Arizona counties to represent service areas where either a unified or a secondary school district can provide services to high school aged children from certain elementary school districts in the county. Each county school district superintendent is responsible for allocating Title I funding for these high school aged children, as the elementary school districts do not pay tuition to the unified or secondary school districts. A list of these pseudo-secondary school districts and their codes appears in Appendix B.

There are two pseudo-school districts (one elementary and one secondary) in Klamath County, Oregon, where two unified school districts provide services to different grade ranges within a joint-service area. A list of these pseudo-school districts and their codes appears in Appendix B.

School District Codes—The TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain 5-character numeric school district codes. The value 99998 is a pseudo-school district code which is used for some large bodies of water, and 99997 is a pseudo-school district code assigned to land where no official school district is defined by a state. The school district codes are the local education agency codes used by the U.S. Department of Education.

School District Names—The names of school districts include their description and no other field (NAMELSAD) is required. Sometimes school district names for Census 2000 vintage files are shown in all capital letters, which is different from names for all other geographic areas. The current school district name went through name standardization since the 2008 TIGER/Line shapefiles and now all names are in mixed case.

4.23.1 Elementary School District Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_<state FIPS>_elsd.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
ELSDLEA	5	String	Current elementary school district local education agency code
ELSDIDFP	7	String	Current school district identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and elementary school district local education agency code
NAME	100	String	Current elementary school district name
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for elementary school district
LOGRADE	2	String	Current lowest grade covered by school district
HIGRADE	2	String	Current highest grade covered by school district
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5400)
SDTYP	1	String	Current school district type
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.23.2 Elementary School District Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<state FIPS>_elsd00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
ELSDLEA00	5	String	Census 2000 elementary school district local education agency code
ELSDIDFP00	7	String	Census 2000 school district identifier: a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and elementary school district local education agency code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 elementary school district name
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for elementary school district
LOGRADE00	2	String	Census 2000 lowest grade covered by school district
HIGRADE00	2	String	Census 2000 highest grade covered by school district
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5400)
SDTYP00	1	String	Census 2000 school district type
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 200 longitude of the internal point

4.23.3 Secondary School District Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_scsd.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
SCSDLEA	5	String	Current secondary school district local education agency code
SCSDIDFP	7	String	Current school district identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and secondary school district local education agency code
NAME	100	String	Current secondary school district name
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for secondary school district
LOGRADE	2	String	Current lowest grade covered by school district
HIGRADE	2	String	Current highest grade covered by school district
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5410)
SDTYP	1	String	Current school district type
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.23.4 Secondary School District Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_scsd00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
SCSDLEA00	5	String	Census 2000 secondary school district local education agency code
SCSDIDFP00	7	String	Census 2000 school district identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and secondary school district local education agency code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 secondary school district name
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for secondary school district
LOGRADE00	2	String	Census 2000 lowest grade covered by school district
HIGRADE00	2	String	Census 2000 highest grade covered by school district
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5410)
SDTYP00	1	String	Census 2000 school district type
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.23.5 Unified School District Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_unsd.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
UNSDLEA	5	String	Current unified school district local education agency code
UNSDIDFP	7	String	Current school district identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and unified school district local education agency code
NAME	100	String	Current unified school district name
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for unified school district
LOGRADE	2	String	Current lowest grade covered by school district
HIGRADE	2	String	Current highest grade covered by school district
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5420)
SDTYP	1	String	Current school district type
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.23.6 Unified School District Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_unsd00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
UNSDLEA00	5	String	Census 2000 unified school district local education agency code
UNSDIDFP00	7	String	Census 2000 school district identifier: a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and unified school district local education agency code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 unified school district name
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for unified school district
LOGRADE00	2	String	Census 2000 lowest grade covered by school district
HIGRADE00	2	String	Census 2000 highest grade covered by school district
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5420)
SDTYP00	1	String	Census 2000 school district type
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.24 States and Equivalent Entities

State and equivalent entity geography and attributes are available in the following shapefiles:

State and Equivalent Entity National Shapefile (Current)
State and Equivalent Entity National Shapefile (Census 2000)
State and Equivalent Entity National Shapefile (Economic Census)

State and Equivalent Entity State-based Shapefile (Current)
State and Equivalent Entity State-based Shapefile (Census 2000)

States and Equivalent Entities are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. In addition to the fifty states, the Census Bureau treats the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island areas (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) as the statistical equivalents of states for the purpose of data presentation. Census regions and divisions consist of groupings of states and equivalent entities. The codes for these areas are included in the state shapefiles and the state records can be merged to form those areas.

4.24.1   State and Equivalent Entity National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_us_state.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
REGION	2	String	Current Census region code
DIVISION	2	String	Current Census division code
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
STUSPS	2	String	Current United States Postal Service state abbreviation
NAME	100	String	Current state name
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for state
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4000)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.24.2   State and Equivalent Entity National Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_us_state00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
REGION00	2	String	Census 2000 region code
DIVISION00	2	String	Census 2000 division code
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
STUSPS00	2	String	Census 2000 United States Postal Service state abbreviation
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 state name
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for state
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4000)
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.24.3 State and Equivalent Entity National Shapefile Record Layout (Economic Census)

File Name: tl_2009_us_stateec.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
REGIONEC	2	String	2007 Economic Census region code
DIVISONEC	2	String	2007 Economic Census division code
STATEFPEC	2	String	2007 Economic Census state FIPS code
STUSPSEC	2	String	2007 Economic Census United States Postal Service state abbreviation
NAMEEC	100	String	2007 Economic Census state name
LSADEC	2	String	2007 Economic Census legal/statistical area description code for state
MTFCCEC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4000)
FUNCSTATEC	1	String	2007 Economic Census functional status
ALANDEC	14	Number	2007 Economic Census land area
AWATEREC	14	Number	2007 Economic Census water area
INTPTLATEC	11	String	2007 Economic Census latitude of the internal point
INTPTLONEC	12	String	2007 Economic Census longitude of the internal point

4.24.4 State and Equivalent Entity State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_*<state FIPS>*_state.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
REGION	2	String	Current census region code
DIVISION	2	String	Current census division code
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
STUSPS	2	String	Current United States Postal Service state abbreviation
NAME	100	String	Current state name
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for state
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4000)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.24.5 State and Equivalent Entity State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<state FIPS>_state00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
REGION00	2	String	Census 2000 census region code
DIVISION00	2	String	Census 2000 census division code
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
STUSPS00	2	String	Census 2000 United States Postal Service state abbreviation
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 state name
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for state
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4000)
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.25 State Legislative Districts (Upper and Lower Chambers)

State legislative district geography and attributes are available by state in the following shapefiles:

State Legislative District Lower Chamber (SLDL) Shapefile (Current)
State Legislative District Lower Chamber (SLDL) Shapefile (Census 2000)
State Legislative District Upper Chamber (SLDU) Shapefile (Current)
State Legislative District Upper Chamber (SLDU) Shapefile (Census 2000)

State Legislative Districts (SLDs) are the areas from which members are elected to state or equivalent entity legislatures. The Census Bureau first reported data for SLDs as part of the 2000 Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Redistricting Data File.

Current SLDs (2006 Election Cycle)—States participating in Phase 1 of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program, as part of Public Law 94-171, provided the Census Bureau with the 2006 election cycle boundaries, codes, and in some cases names for their SLDs. All 50 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, participated in Phase 1, State Legislative District Project (SLDP), of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program. The Census Bureau will maintain SLDs in MAF/TIGER and accept updates required by law or redistricting from our liaisons on an on-going basis. Therefore, these areas may change prior to the release of the 2010 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Files.

The SLDs embody the upper (senate—SLDU) and lower (house—SLDL) chambers of the state legislature. Nebraska has a unicameral legislature and the District of Columbia has a single council, both of which the Census Bureau treats as upper-chamber legislative areas for the purpose of data presentation. Therefore, there is no data by SLDL for either Nebraska or the District of Columbia. A unique 3-character census code, identified by state participants, is assigned to each SLD within a state. In Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, and Puerto Rico, the states did not define the current SLDs to cover all of the state or equivalent area. In states other than Maryland, the code "ZZZ" has been assigned to areas with no SLDs defined. These unassigned areas are treated within state as a single SLD for purposes of data presentation. In Maryland, the code "Z**", where "**" represents the last two digits of the county code, has been assigned to areas with no SLDs defined. These unassigned areas are treated within county as a single SLD for purposes of data presentation.

SLD Names—The Census Bureau first reported names for SLDs as part of Phase 1 of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program. The SLD names with their translated legal/statistical area descriptions are associated only with the current (2006) SLDs. Not all states provided names for their SLDs and the code (or number) serves as the name. There are no official or state-provided SLD names associated with Census 2000 SLDs. The name field in the Census 2000 shapefiles contains the SLD code; the name and translated legal/statistical area description field always show "State House (or Senate) District" before the name.

The Census Bureau will update boundaries every two years, as necessary, per state changes brought about by court ordered changes or additional redistricting.

Census 2000 SLDs—For states participating in the optional phase of the 2000 Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Redistricting Data Program, the vintage of these legislative districts were those used in the 1998 election cycle. The following states did not submit SLDs as part of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program, therefore no Census 2000 SLD shapefiles exist for the following states:

Arkansas	California	District of Columbia
Florida	Hawaii	Kentucky
Maine	Maryland	Minnesota
Montana	Texas	Puerto Rico

In addition, New Hampshire only submitted SLDs for their upper chamber, therefore no Census 2000 SLDL shapefile exists for the state. Nebraska having only a single unicameral legislative only has SLDUs in 2000.

In Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, the states did not define the Census 2000 SLDLs to cover all of the state or state equivalent area. The same was true for Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Rhode Island for Census 2000 SLDUs. In these areas, the code "ZZZ" has been assigned to areas with no SLDs defined. These unassigned areas are treated within state as a single SLD for purposes of data presentation.

4.25.1 State Legislative District Lower Chamber (SLDL) Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_sldl.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
SLDLST	3	String	Current state legislative district lower chamber code
SLDLIDFP	5	String	Current state legislative district lower chamber identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and state legislative district lower chamber code
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for state legislative district lower chamber
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for state legislative district lower chamber
LSY	4	String	Legislative session year
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5220)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.25.2 State Legislative District Lower Chamber (SLDL) Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_sldl00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
SLDLST00	3	String	Census 2000 state legislative district lower chamber code
SLDLIDFP00	5	String	Census 2000 state legislative district lower chamber identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and state legislative district lower chamber code
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for state legislative district lower chamber
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for state legislative district lower chamber
LSY	4	String	Legislative session year
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5220)
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.25.3 State Legislative District Upper Chamber (SLDU) Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_sldu.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
SLDUST	3	String	Current state legislative district upper chamber code
SLDUIDFP	5	String	Current state legislative district upper chamber identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and state legislative district upper chamber code
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for state legislative district upper chamber
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for state legislative district upper chamber
LSY	4	String	Legislative session year
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5210)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.25.4 State Legislative District Upper Chamber (SLDU) Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state FIPS*>_sldu00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
SLDUST00	3	String	Census 2000 state legislative district upper chamber code
SLDUIDFP00	5	String	Census 2000 state legislative district upper chamber identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and state legislative district upper chamber code
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for state legislative district upper chamber
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for state legislative district upper chamber
LSY	4	String	Legislative session year
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5210)
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.26 Subbarrios (Sub-Minor Civil Divisions)

Subbarrio geography and attributes are available by municipio in Puerto Rico in the following shapefiles:

> *Subbarrio Shapefile* (Current)
> *Subbarrio Shapefile* (Census 2000)

Subbarrio—Subbarrios are legally defined subdivisions of the minor civil division barrios-pueblo and barrios in Puerto Rico. The TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain the 5-character FIPS codes for subbarrios as well as 8-character National Standard (ANSI) codes. Subbarrios do not exist within every MCD in Puerto Rico nor do they necessarily cover the entire area of an MCD where they do exist.

4.26.1 Subbarrio Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state (72)–county FIPS*>_submcd.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	Current county FIPS code
COUSUBFP	5	String	Current county subdivision FIPS code
SUBMCDFP	5	String	Current subbarrio FIPS code
SUBMCDNS	8	String	Current subbarrio ANSI code
SMCDIDFP	15	String	Current subbarrio identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code, county FIPS code, county subdivision FIPS code, and subbarrio FIPS code
NAME	100	String	Current subbarrio name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for subbarrio
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for subbarrio
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4060)
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.26.2 Subbarrio Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state (72)–county FIPS*>_submcd00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
COUSUBFP00	5	String	Census 2000 county subdivision FIPS code
SUBMCDFP00	5	String	Census 2000 subbarrio FIPS code
SMCDIDFP00	15	String	Census 2000 subbarrio identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, county FIPS code, county subdivision FIPS code, and subbarrio FIPS code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 subbarrio name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for subbarrio
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for subbarrio
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4060)
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.27 Topological Faces (Polygons With All Geocodes)

Topological face information is available in the following shapefile:

Topological Faces (Polygons With All Geocodes) Shapefile

The Topological Faces shapefile contains the attributes of each topological primitive face. In 2007 and 2008 TIGER/Line products, the topological face file was a relationship file. For the 2009 TIGER/Line product, topological faces with geocodes is a shapefile. The face geometries in 2007 and 2008 could only be built from the All Lines shapefile using the edges' left and right face permanent face identifier (TFID) relationships. With the 2009 Topological Faces (Polygons with All Geocodes) Shapefile, any geographic entity filled code fields can be built by merging faces with a common code key.

4.27.1 Topological Faces (Polygons With All Geocodes) Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2009_<*state-county FIPS*>_faces.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
TFID	10	Integer	Permanent face identifier
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract code
BLKGRPCE00	1	String	Census 2000 block group number
BLOCKCE00	4	String	Census 2000 tabulation block number
SUFFIX1CE	1	String	Current census block suffix 1
COUSUBFP00	5	String	Census 2000 county subdivision FIPS code
SUBMCDFP00	5	String	Census 2000 subbarrio FIPS code in Puerto Rico
CONCTYFP00	5	String	Census 2000 consolidated area FIPS code
PLACEFP00	5	String	Census 2000 place FIPS code
AIANNHFP00	5	Number	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area FIPS code
AIANNHCE00	4	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code
COMPTYP00	1	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land indicator
TRSUBFP00	5	Number	Census 2000 American Indian tribal subdivision FIPS code
TRSUBCE00	3	String	Census 2000 tribal subdivision code
ANRCFP00	5	String	Census 2000 Alaska Native Regional Corporation FIPS code
ELSDLEA00	5	String	Census 2000 elementary school district local education agency code
SCSDLEA00	5	String	Census 2000 secondary school district local education agency code
UNSDLEA00	5	String	Census 2000 unified school district local education agency code
UACE00	5	String	Census 2000 urban area code
UACE	5	String	Corrected Census 2000 urban area code
SLDUST00	3	String	Census 2000 state legislative district upper chamber code
SLDLST00	3	String	Census 2000 state legislative district lower chamber code
VTDST00	6	String	Census 2000 voting district code
TAZCE00	6	String	Census 2000 traffic analysis zone code
UGACE00	5	String	Census 2000 urban growth area code
PUMA1CE00	5	String	Census 2000 public use microdata area code
PUMA5CE00	5	String	Census 2000 super public use microdata area code
ZCTA5CE00*	5	String	Census 2000 5-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area code
ZCTA3CE00*	3	String	Census 2000 3-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area code
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	Current county FIPS code
COUSUBFP	5	String	Current county subdivision FIPS code
SUBMCDFP	5	String	Current subbarrio FIPS code in Puerto Rico
CONCTYFP	5	String	Current consolidated area FIPS code
PLACEFP	5	String	Current place FIPS code
AIANNHFP	5	Number	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area FIPS code
AIANNHCE	4	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code
COMPTYP	1	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land indicator

Topological Faces (Polygons With All Geocodes) Shapefile Record Layout, cont.

Field	Length	Type	Description
ANRCFP	5	String	Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation FIPS code
TRSUBFP	5	Number	Current American Indian tribal subdivision FIPS code
TRSUBCE	3	String	Current tribal subdivision code
CD108FP†	2	String	108th congressional district code (2000)
CD111FP	2	String	111th congressional district code (Current)
SLDUST	3	String	Current state legislative district upper chamber code
SLDLST	3	String	Current state legislative district lower chamber code
CSAFP	3	String	Current combined statistical area code
CBSAFP	5	String	Current metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area code
METDIVFP	5	String	Current metropolitan division code
CNECTAFP	3	String	Current combined New England city and town area code (New England states only)
NECTAFP	5	String	Current New England city and town area code (New England states only)
NCTADVFP	5	String	Current New England city and town area division code (New England states only)
ELSDLEA	5	String	Current elementary school district local education agency code
SCSDLEA	5	String	Current secondary school district local education agency code
UNSDLEA	5	String	Current unified school district local education agency code
UGACE	5	String	Current urban growth area code
ZCTA5CE	5	String	Current 5-digit ZIP Code tabulation area code#
ZCTA3CE	3	String	Current 3-digit ZIP Code tabulation area code#
STATEFPEC	2	String	2007 Economic Census state FIPS code
COUNTYFPEC	3	String	2007 Economic Census county FIPS code
CONCTYFPEC	5	String	2007 Economic Census consolidated city FIPS code
PLACEFPEC	5	String	2007 Economic Census FIPS economic place code
COMRGCEEC	1	String	2007 Economic Census commercial region code
LWFLAG	1	String	Current land/water flag
OFFSET	1	String	Current geographic corridor/offset flag
ATOTAL	14	Number	Current total Area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

*Unavailable in the 2009 Topological Faces Shapefile.
† The 108th Congressional District code affects geographic vintage 2000 entities.
# The current 5-digit and 3-digit ZIP Code tabulation area codes reflect updates to 2002.

4.28 Topological Faces-Area Landmark Relationships

Topological faces-to-area landmark relationship information is available by county in the following relationship file:

Topological Faces-Area Landmark Relationship File

The Topological Faces-Area Landmark Relationship file contains a record for each face-area landmark relationship. The face to which a Topological Faces-Area Landmark Relationship File record applies can be determined by linking to the Topological Faces Shapefile on the permanent face identifier (TFID) attribute. The area landmark to which a Topological Faces-Area Landmark relationship table record applies can be determined by linking to the Area Landmark shapefile on the area landmark identifier (AREAID) attribute. A face may be part of multiple area landmarks. An area landmark may consist of multiple faces.

4.28.1   Topological Faces-Area Landmark Relationship File Record Layout

File Name: tl_2009_<*state-county FIPS*>_facesal.dbf

Field	Length	Type	Description
TFID	10	Integer	Permanent face identifier
AREAID	22	String	Area landmark identifier

4.29   Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationships

Topological faces-to-area hydrography relationship information is available by county in the following relationship file:

Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationship File

The Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationship File contains a record for each face-area hydrography feature relationship. The face to which a Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationship File record applies can be determined by linking to the Topological Faces table on the permanent face identifier (TFID) attribute. The area hydrography feature to which a Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationship File record applies can be determined by linking to the Area Hydrography shapefile on the area hydrography identifier (HYDROID) attribute and face may be part of multiple area water features. An area water feature may consist of multiple faces.

4.29.1   Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationship File Record Layout

File Name: tl_2009_<*state-county FIPS*>_facesah.dbf

Field	Length	Type	Description
TFID	10	Integer	Permanent face identifier
HYDROID	22	String	Area hydrography identifier

4.30   Traffic Analysis Zones

Traffic analysis zone geography and attributes are available by state in the following shapefile:

Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) Shapefile (Census 2000)

Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs) are special-purpose geographic entities delineated by state and local transportation officials for tabulating traffic-related data from the decennial census, especially journey-to-work and place-of-work statistics. A TAZ usually consists of one or more census blocks, block groups, or census tracts. For Census 2000, TAZs were defined within county. Each TAZ is identified by a 6-character alphanumeric census code that is unique within county or equivalent entity. A code of "ZZZZZZ" indicates a portion of a county where no TAZs were defined.

The Census 2000 TAZ program was conducted on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, which offered participation to the Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and the Departments of Transportation (DOTs) in the fifty states and the District of Columbia. No TAZs are defined in Puerto Rico or the Island Areas.

The following states did not have a participating MPO or State DOT for the Census 2000 TAZ Program and therefore contain no TAZs:

Delaware	Hawaii	Montana

The following states did not submit TAZ boundaries or codes for all counties:

Alabama	Louisiana	Oklahoma
Alaska	Maryland	Oregon
Arizona	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania

Arkansas	Minnesota	Tennessee
California	Mississippi	Texas
Colorado	Missouri	Utah
Florida	Nevada	Vermont
Georgia	New Jersey	Virginia
Idaho	New Mexico	Washington
Illinois	New York	Wisconsin
Indiana	North Carolina	Wyoming
Iowa	North Dakota	
Kansas	Ohio	

4.30.1 Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state-county FIPS*>_taz00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TAZCE00	6	String	Census 2000 traffic analysis zone code
TAZIDFP00	11	String	Census 2000 traffic analysis zone identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and traffic analysis zone code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.31 Urban Areas

Urban area geography and attributes are available in the following shapefiles:

Urban Area National Shapefile (Corrected Census 2000)
Urban Area National Shapefile (Census 2000)

Urban areas are delineated only as the result of a decennial or contracted inter-decennial census. For each census, the Census Bureau establishes criteria for the delineation of urban areas. For Census 2000, the Census Bureau classified as urban all territory, population, and housing units located within urbanized areas (UAs) and urban clusters (UCs). It delineated UA and UC boundaries to encompass densely settled territory, which generally consisted of:

A cluster of one or more block groups or census blocks, each of which has a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile at the time, and
Surrounding block groups and census blocks, each of which has a population density of at least 500 people per square mile at the time, and
Less densely settled blocks that form enclaves or indentations, or are used to connect discontiguous areas with qualifying densities.

Rural consists of all territory, population, and housing units located outside of UAs and UCs.

For Census 2000 this urban and rural classification applied to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the United States Virgin Islands.

Urbanized Areas (UAs)—An urbanized area consists of densely settled territory that contains 50,000 or more people. The Census Bureau delineates UAs to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. For Census 2000, the UA criteria were extensively revised and the delineations were performed using a zero-based approach. Because of more stringent density requirements, some territory that was classified as urbanized for the 1990 census has

been reclassified as rural. Areas that were part of a 1990 UA have not been automatically grandfathered into the 2000 UA.

Urban Clusters (UCs)—An urban cluster consists of densely settled territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people. The Census Bureau introduced the UC for Census 2000 to provide a more consistent and accurate measure of the population concentration in and around places. UCs are defined using the same criteria that are used to define UAs. UCs replace the provision in the 1990 and previous censuses that defined as urban only those places with 2,500 or more people located outside of urbanized areas. Note: All urban areas defined within Guam based on the results of Census 2000 are designated as urban clusters regardless of their total population.

Urban Area Titles and Codes—The title of each UA and UC may contain up to three incorporated place names, and will include the two-letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviation for each state into which the UA or UC extends. However, if the UA or UC does not contain an incorporated place, the urban area title will include the single name of a census designated place (CDP), minor civil division, or populated place recognized by the U.S. Geological Survey's Geographic Names Information System.

Each UC and UA is assigned a 5-digit numeric code, based on a national alphabetical sequence of all urban area names. A separate flag is included in data tabulation files to differentiate between UAs and UCs. In printed reports, this differentiation is included in the name.

Urban Area Central Places—The Census Bureau identifies one or more central places for each UA or UC that contains a place. Any incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) that is in the title of the urban area is a central place of that UA or UC. In addition, any other incorporated place or CDP that has an urban population of 50,000 or an urban population of at least 2,500 people and is at least two-thirds the size of the largest place within the urban area also is a central place.

Relationship to Other Geographic Entities—Geographic entities, such as metropolitan areas, counties, minor civil divisions (MCDs), places, and census tracts often contain both urban and rural territory, population, and housing units. Some shapefiles include an Urban/Rural Indicator field that indicates whether the areas contained within the shapefile are urban, rural, or mixed.

Corrected Census 2000 Urban Areas—On August 23, 2002, the U.S. Census Bureau announced corrections to the Census 2000 urbanized areas and urban clusters. These corrections included changes in classification and inventory of urbanized areas and urban clusters, combining some areas that were erroneously designated separately, and corrections affecting boundaries. The U.S. Census Bureau has integrated those corrections into its current MAF/TIGER database. The current urban areas, including the corrections, appear in the Corrected Census 2000 Urban Areas shapefile. The corrected urban areas are the official areas for Census 2000. The Census 2000 representation of urban areas, minus all corrections, is available in the Census 2000 Urban Areas shapefile.

Urban areas can be updated between censuses at the request of a locality contracting for a special census, however, no areas requested to do this during the 2000 decade.

4.31.1 Urban Area National Shapefile Record Layout (Corrected Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_us_uac.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
UACE	5	String	Corrected Census 2000 urban area code
NAME	100	String	Corrected Census 2000 urban area name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Corrected Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for urban area
LSAD	2	String	Corrected Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for urban area
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Corrected Census 2000 functional status
UATYP	1	String	Corrected Census 2000 urban type
ALAND	14	Number	Corrected Census 2000 land area
AWATER	14	Number	Corrected Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Corrected Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Corrected Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.31.2 Urban Area National Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_us_uac00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
UACE00	5	String	Census 2000 urban area code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 urban area name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for urban area
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for urban area
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
UATYP00	1	String	Census 2000 urban area type
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.32 Urban Growth Areas

Urban growth area geography and attributes are only available for Oregon in the following shapefiles:

Urban Growth Area (UGA) Shapefile (Current)
Urban Growth Area (UGA) Shapefile (Census 2000)

Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) are legally defined entities in Oregon that the Census Bureau includes in the MAF/TIGER database in agreement with the state. UGAs, which are defined around incorporated places, are used to regulate urban growth. UGA boundaries, which need not follow visible features, are delineated cooperatively by state and local officials in Oregon and then confirmed in state law. UGAs were a pilot project and a new geographic entity for Census 2000. Each UGA is identified by a 5-digit numeric census code, usually associated with the incorporated place for which the UGA is named. There has been no update to UGAs; the current UGAs match 2000 UGAs except for some minor changes to maintain consistency of data.

4.32.1 Urban Growth Area (UGA) Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2009_41_uga.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
UGACE	5	String	Current urban growth area code
UGATYP	1	String	Current urban growth area type
NAME	100	String	Current urban growth area name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for urban growth area
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for urban growth area
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.32.2 Urban Growth Area (UGA) Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_41_uga00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
UGACE00	5	String	Census 2000 urban growth area census code
UGATYP00	1	String	Census 2000 urban growth area type
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 urban growth area name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for urban growth area
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for urban growth area
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G6330)
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.33 Voting Districts

Voting district geography and attributes are available by county in the following shapefile:

Voting District (VTD) Shapefile (Census 2000)

Voting Districts (VTDs)—"Voting district" is the generic name for geographic entities such as precincts, wards, and election districts established by state and local governments for the purpose of conducting elections. States participating in the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program as part of Public Law 94-171 (1975) provided the Census Bureau with boundaries, codes, and names for their VTDs.

Each VTD is identified by a 1- to 6-character alphanumeric census code that is unique within county. The code "ZZZZZZ" identifies a portion of a county (usually bodies of water) for which no VTDs were identified. No voting district shapefile exists for states or counties that did not participate in Phase 2 (the Voting District Project) of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program. Because the Census Bureau required that VTDs follow boundaries of tabulation census blocks, participating states often show the boundaries of the VTDs they submit as conforming to tabulation census block boundaries. If requested by the participating state, the Census Bureau identified the VTDs that represent an actual voting district with an "A" in the voting district indicator field (VTDI00). Where a participating state indicated that the VTD has been modified to follow visible block boundaries, the VTD is a pseudo-VTD, and the VTDI00 field contains a "P". Where a participating state did not indicate to the Census Bureau whether or not the VTD followed the actual boundaries of the VTD or is a pseudo-VTD, the VTDI00 field is blank.

The following states did not participate in Phase 2 (the Voting District Project) of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program or participated but did not provide voting districts and no VTD shapefile exists for these states:

California	Florida	Kentucky	Montana
North Dakota	Ohio	Oregon	Wisconsin

Arizona did not submit VTDs in all counties.

The Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program was not offered to American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands.

4.33.1 Voting District (VTD) Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_<*state-county FIPS*>_vtd00.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
VTDST00	6	String	Census 2000 voting district code
VTDIDFP00	11	String	Census 2000 voting district identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and voting district code
VTDI00	1	String	Census 2000 voting district indicator
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 voting district name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description for voting district
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for voting district
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5240)
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.34 ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (3-Digit and 5-Digit)

ZIP Code tabulation area geography and attributes are available in the following shapefiles:

3-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA3) National Shapefile (2002)
3-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA3) National Shapefile (Census 2000)
5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA5) National Shapefile (2002)
5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA5) National Shapefile (Census 2000)

3-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA3) State-based Shapefile (2002)
5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA5) State-based Shapefile (2002)

ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) are approximate area representations of USPS ZIP Code service areas that the Census Bureau created for statistical purposes for Census 2000. The Census Bureau did not create ZCTAs for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands. Data users should not use ZCTAs to identify the official USPS ZIP Code for mail delivery. The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) makes periodic changes to ZIP Codes to support more efficient mail delivery. As a result, the original Census 2000 and 2002 ZCTAs may no longer match current ZIP Codes.

Except in the Island Areas, each Census 2000 tabulation block will have a single ZCTA code that reflects the majority ZIP Code for addresses within that tabulation block. As a result, ZIP Codes associated with address ranges found in the Address Ranges relationship file may not exactly match the ZCTA. Because addresses and ZIP Codes did not exist within all Census 2000 census tabulation blocks, the Census Bureau used automated extension algorithms to close coverage gaps and assigned either a 5- or 3-digit ZCTA code to each Census 2000 tabulation block. The ZCTA delineation process attempted to assign a 5-digit

ZCTA code to areas with no ZIP Code or address data. Where reliable data were unavailable for extensive areas, the 5-digit ZCTA code may represent the more general 3-digit ZIP Code.
A ZCTA may not exist for every USPS ZIP Code. The delineation process excluded all ZIP Codes for specific firms and organizations that have their own 5-digit ZIP Code, as well as nearly all P.O. Box delivery ZIP Codes in areas otherwise served by ZIP Codes with city-style mail delivery. For more information about ZCTAs, go to URL: http://www.census.gov/geo/ZCTA/zcta.html.

ZIP Code Tabulation Area Codes—The Census Bureau identifies 3-digit ZCTAs using a three-character numeric code that represents the first three digits of the related 5-digit ZCTA.

The Census Bureau identifies 5-digit ZCTAs using a five-character numeric code. The first three characters will represent the 3-digit ZIP Code and may contain leading zeros. For ZCTA codes that reflect the 5-digit ZIP Code, the last two characters of the ZCTA code will be numeric. For example, the ZCTA code "00601" represents the 5-digit ZIP Code 00601. The ZCTA delineation process did not recognize ZIP codes ending in "00", such as "29000", as valid 5-digit ZCTA codes.

Previous versions of TIGER/Line Files and the 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles included 5-digit ZCTAs that could not be assigned to a specific ZIP Code. For current vintage the Census 2000 land areas (including some inland water) where a specific 5-digit ZIP Code was unavailable, the Census Bureau used the 3-digit ZIP Code from the surrounding area and defined the last two characters of the 5-digit ZCTA code as "XX." For example, 5-digit ZCTA code "290XX" represented the generic 3-digit ZIP Code 290 where no 5-digit ZIP Code was available. In current water areas such as coastal areas, rivers, and large lakes where no address and ZIP Code data were available, the water features have a 5-digit ZCTA code representing the predominant 3-digit ZIP code from an adjoining land area followed by "HH", for example "290HH".

Starting in 2008, TIGER/Line shapefiles no longer contain the generic land and water 5-digit ZCTAs ending in either "XX" or "HH".

2002 ZIP Code Tabulation Areas—The U.S. Census Bureau adjusted ZCTA boundaries in 2002 to account for new growth, ZIP Code delivery changes, and more precise ZIP Code information. There will be no further updates of ZCTAs until the 2010 Census.

4.34.1 3-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA3) National Shapefile Record Layout (2002)

File Name: tl_2009_us_zcta3.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
ZCTA3CE	3	String	Current 3-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area code
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.34.2   3-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA3) National Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_us_zcta300.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
ZCTA3CE00	3	String	Census 2000 3-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area code
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G6340)
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.34.3   5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA5) National Shapefile Record Layout (2002)

File Name: tl_2009_us_zcta5.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
ZCTA5CE	5	String	Current 5-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area code
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.34.4   5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA5) National Shapefile Record Layout (Census 2000)

File Name: tl_2009_us_zcta500.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
ZCTA5CE00	5	String	Census 2000 5-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area code
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code (G6350)
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status
ALAND00	14	Number	Census 2000 land area
AWATER00	14	Number	Census 2000 water area
INTPTLAT00	11	String	Census 2000 latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON00	12	String	Census 2000 longitude of the internal point

4.34.5   3-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA3) State-based Shapefile* (2002)

File Name: tl_2009_<state FIPS>_zcta3.shp
*This shapefile is limited to those areas wholly or partially within a state.

Field	Length	Type	Description
ZCTA3CE	5	String	Current 3-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area code
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

4.34.6 5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA5) State-based Shapefile* (2002)

File Name: tl_2009_*<state FIPS>*_zcta5.shp
*This shapefile is limited to those areas wholly or partially within a state.

Field	Length	Type	Description
ZCTA5CE	5	String	Current 5-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area code
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status
ALAND	14	Number	Current land area
AWATER	14	Number	Current water area
INTPTLAT	11	String	Current latitude of the internal point
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point